

Which Finland?
Labor Challenge
To Hoover
—Editorial, Page 6

Daily Worker

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C.I.O. in Penna. Votes to Form Labor Ticket

Allegheny-Kiski Labor
Urges Lewis Form
Third Party

By David Lurie

(Special to the Daily Worker)
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 25.—Decisions to run its own independent labor ticket for Congressional, state and local offices in the general elections as well as to urge John L. Lewis, as head of Labor's Non-Partisan League, to take steps toward the formation of a national third party were made by the Allegheny-Kiski Valley Legislative Conference meeting today at Tarentum.

The meeting, which was a reconvening of the first session of the conference two weeks ago when the executive committee was empowered to investigate possible independent political action, also set up a permanent executive body which was instructed to proceed immediately to the establishment of the independent ticket.

Today's session was presided over by Ted Settlemyer, who was later elected president of the Legislative Conference. The conference represents approximately 100,000 organized workers in the Allegheny and Kiski valleys.

Settlemyer, in addition to being the president of the Window Glass Workers local union is also a City Councilman in Arnold, Pa., elected last year with Labor's Non-Partisan League endorsement.

The meeting heard an address by P. T. Pagan, president of District Five of the United Mine Workers who spoke on Labor's Non-Partisan League. Mr. Pagan characterized the CIO's National legislative program as the most constructive and progressive legislation ever proposed. He decried the corruption rife in the history of American political parties.

OPPOSITION IS SMALL

Discussion on the question of establishing a local third party took the major part of the conference's time. There will be some opposition on the part of delegates who felt that the third party movement might conflict with Labor's Non-Partisan League but this was overcome when other delegates pointed out that there will be no possibility of any candidates of either of the two old parties who could get Labor's unqualified support, and that the establishment of an independent labor ticket would set up candidates on whom Labor's Non-Partisan League could count upon.

The conference also heard a representative of the Pittsburgh chapter of the American Youth Congress who presented a resolution on the American Youth Act for the delegates' consideration. The conference warmly approved the purposes of the act and passed the resolution.

The first resolution was backed up by the motion empowering the executive committee to establish the independent ticket.

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House Liberals Meet Against Relief Cuts

To Press for More Relief
for Unemployed
in Congress

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UP).—Congress plunges into one of the busiest weeks of its two-months old session tomorrow with indications the legislative tempo will be stepped up to enable sine die adjournment early in June.

An indication that House liberals would seek to increase the proposed 1941 appropriation for relief was seen in a meeting which they called for tomorrow night to consider means of attacking the unemployment problem. In the forefront of those sponsoring the meeting are members who persistently have fought proposed cuts in relief expenditures as long as millions are idle.

Report Shows People Gyped By Utilities

Says Public Ownership
of Electric Power Great
Benefit to People

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A graphic picture of how the American people are gouged and exploited by private utility companies is contained in a report of the Federal Power Commission of the United States Government which reveals a difference of 244 per cent between the lowest charge for electric service by a publicly owned utility and the highest charge by a private company.

The figures of the commission can be taken as the best and most striking proof of the benefits of public ownership of electric power resources.

The Commission's report is made up of typical net monthly bills for electricity, and covers 191 cities in the country with a population of 50,000 or more.

All figures given are for rates in effect as of Jan. 1, 1940. The biggest spread in charges for identical amounts of electricity was between the typical monthly bill for \$1.10 to users of 100 kilowatt-hours by the municipal plant in Tacoma, Wash., and the bill of \$4.44 rendered to users of the same amount of electricity by the Pennsylvania Edison Company of Allentown, Pa. The difference amounts to \$4.14 for the consumers of the latter city, and is a fair measure of the contrast between private and public ownership.

Both Fort Wayne, Ind., and Chattanooga, Tenn., show substantial savings (159 per cent and 178 per cent respectively) to consumers because of publicly owned power stations. In Chattanooga the service has a contract with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Both Knoxville and Nashville, Tennessee, also have municipal stations with TVA contracts. Users of electricity there received monthly bills of 75 cents for 25 kilowatt hours as compared with bills of

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NLRB Orders Firm Disband Company Union

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UP).—The National Labor Relations Board tonight ordered the Quality Art Novelty Co., Inc., Long Island City, N. Y., to disestablish a company union as collective bargaining agency for any of its employees and to cease giving effect to a preferential contract with the company union.

The company was directed to cease discouraging membership in a CIO affiliate and to reinstate with back pay five employees allegedly dismissed because of union activities. A complaint that the company had discriminated against two other workers was dismissed.

F.D.R.-HOOVER 'RELIEF' IS AGAIN PATH TO WAR ON USSR

Vast Network of '18 War Intrigue
Revealed in Lansing Papers

By Adam Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The United States government plotted in 1918 to use a so-called commission for the relief of Russia with Herbert Hoover at the head as an advance guard for armed intervention against the Soviet Union.

This disclosure is contained in the second volume of the papers of war-time Secretary of State Robert Lansing which was released by the State Department today.

Food was used consistently as a weapon by President Wilson's administration: On the one hand, to aid the White Guard forces and the allied armies of intervention; and on the other, to attempt to starve workers and peasants in Soviet territory.

But Hoover's commission did not get into action until 1921 when the Red Army had already beaten back the interventionists,

and it was too late to go through with the original scheme of making it a vanguard for military operations.

Hoover had to wait until 1940 to use the relief racket to promote an anti-Soviet war—had to wait until the White Guard Finnish regime of General Mannerheim became a puppet for Allied intervention.

In a memorandum to Wilson on June 13, 1918, Secretary Lansing proposed that the Hoover commission pave the way for action against the new Soviet government by the British, French, Italian and Japanese armies. Lansing suggested that a military expedition to "protect" the Hoover commission would be better strategy than launching intervention without some kind of "humanitarian" build-up.

"The creation of this commission would, for the time being, dispose of the proposal of

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Union Charges Navy With Anti-Labor Bias

CIO Says Edison Ignores
Rights of Workers
in Navy Yard

Charging the Navy Department with an "anti-union bias, and with an attitude approaching 'regimentation' of its civilian personnel," Lewis Alan Berne, International President of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists & Technicians (FAECT), made public today an exchange of correspondence with Secretary of the Navy Edison. The basis for the charges was a ten page letter sent to Mr. Berne outlining the Department's attitude towards certain improvements in civilian personnel policy asked for by the FAECT, which was given to the press after a conference held in the union's international headquarters here by the representatives of the Navy's engineering and technical personnel.

In stating the intention of the union to take the matter to the public and Congress, President Berne said:

"Both the public and Congress have the right to know the attitude of the department on such fundamental issues. They have the right to know that for several reasons civilian employees are being regimented because some of their fundamental rights are denied them due to faulty machinery, fear, and the anti-union attitude of some of the officials and a few of the supervisory officers. It is our duty to warn that such a situation is a source of difficulty and impairment of morale, and that finally, it shows a dangerous tendency of callousness and indifference to the opinions and aspirations of these important workers."

In his reply to Secretary Edison, Mr. Berne accused the Department of "evading the fundamental issues involved" and discouraging the initiative of battleship designers in their efforts to improve their skill and knowledge in the interests of the government and national defense. The union is asking for improved appeals machinery, in service training, promotions from within, and employee representation

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Chinese Cut Enemy Supply Line at Nanning

Puppet Troops South of
Amoi Revolt, Join
with Defenders

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

CHUNGKING, Feb. 25.—On Feb. 21 Chinese troops operating in the Kwangsi Province occupied all heights situated between Syaoting and Datang for over 30 kilometers along the Nanning-Tsingchow railroad. By occupying these heights, Chinese forces intercepted the main Japanese communication line along which troops and supplies were transported between Nanning and Tsingchow.

South of Amoi, nearly all of the puppet government troops went over to the side of the Chinese government and are now fighting against the Japanese. In the Northwestern Suiyuan Province, Chinese forces have succeeded in cutting the enemy from districts bordering on Wuyuan and are now advancing on Paotow and pursuing the retreating Japanese forces.

Last week Japanese planes staged three raids on the peaceful villages of western Suiyuan and dropped chemical bombs. Chinese planes on the 24th of February successfully bombed the Japanese air field and headquarters at Hankow.

Clipper Bermuda Hops Are Halted

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UP).—Official quarters tonight disclaimed knowledge of Pan American Airways' decision to abandon the Bermuda stop on its eastward trans-Atlantic flights, and contended that Pan-American reached the decision on its own responsibility.

Observers recalled, however, that earlier this week Secretary of State Cordell Hull threatened to force Pan-American to abandon its Bermuda stop after unconfirmed reports said that British authorities at Bermuda had resorted to display of arms to force a clipper plane captain to surrender his plane's mail for censorship.

The reports were denied by British officials here, at London and at Bermuda, and the State Department formally said that as far as it had been able to learn there had been no resort to force at Bermuda in connection with establishment of mail censorship.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 26 (UP).—British officials declined today to comment on Pan-American Airways' decision to abandon its Bermuda stop.

Storm Injures 14 in Latvia and Estonia

RIGA, Latvia, Feb. 25 (UP).—Latvia and Estonia were swept by a 65-mile-per-hour gale today. Fourteen persons were reported injured. Roofs were ripped off farmhouses near Riga and traffic in the city was halted. Reports from the coast said ice three feet thick was broken by flying debris.

Only Fighting On West Front Is Sniping

Berlin Claims 496 Enemy
Ships Sunk in Five
Months Up to Feb.

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

PARIS, Feb. 25 (UP).—French and German troops along the Rhine sniped at each other yesterday while fog banks rolled across the entire front, reducing land and aerial activities to sniping.

Despite the bad weather, German troops attempted two deep flights toward France, one east and the other to the north. French planes repelled both flights.

BERLIN, Feb. 25 (UP).—A high command communique said today that a British plane was shot down yesterday over Heligoland Bight.

A French plane was downed on the French-German border, the communique said. There were no losses on the German side in either battle, the communique reported.

The communique said that during the past five months (until Feb. 20) 496 enemy ships and neutral ships containing contraband for England were sunk with a total loss of 810,315 tons.

The text of the communique:

"Between the Meuse and the Palatine forest there was artillery and patrol activity. In the air, there was slight reconnaissance and border patrol flights on German-French border and over Heligoland Bight. One French and one British plane were shot down. During the past five months 496 enemy ships and neutral ships containing con-

(Continued on Page 2)

Soviet Troops Take 28 More Forts; 10 White Guard Planes Downed

British Labor Demands Government Stop War Moves Against U.S.S.R.

LONDON, Feb. 25 (UP).—Opposition to the British government and war mongers and an appeal to prevent an anti-Soviet war was made today in a manifesto approved by 850 delegates representing 350 organizations of the labor movement.

The manifesto also appealed to the official Labor Party to end its political truce and actively oppose the government and war.

Scandinavian People Resent Allied War Snares

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 25.—Declaring that the French-British press campaign against the neutrality of Scandinavian countries is resulting in ever growing unrest, Pravda, official newspaper of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, today warned of the war intrigues of the two imperialist powers.

"The intrigues," it pointed out, "of the Anglo-French bloc, which is attempting to spread the conflagration of war to Scandinavia, is calling forth in all neutral countries ever growing unrest. The recent statement of the Swedish Prime Minister Hansson, greatly disillusioned London and Paris.

"The Anglo-French warmongers are utilizing various forms of pressure in order to force Sweden and Norway to join the armed conflict. For example, this is borne out by the tone of the Paris and London press which has started an unprecedented baiting campaign against the Swedish government.

"Blum called upon Stockholm and Oslo to 'come to their senses' and immediately give up their neutrality policy and start on the path of war for the sake of saving 'their sister (White Guard) Finland.' The Daily Mail makes open threats. Most frank are the comments in the French paper Epoque. Peritmax unequivocally demands that the British and French squadrons 'aid Norway in maintaining her 'dynamic neutrality'."

"What this means in reality is not difficult to establish when recalling the recent incident which took place with the steamship Altmark when British warships

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Scandinavians Form Bloc To Defend Neutrality

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Feb. 25 (UP).—The Scandinavian nations today formed a solid bloc to defend their neutrality, keep out of either of Europe's wars and obtain compensation for war losses.

The foreign Ministers of Sweden, Norway and Denmark conferred for four and a half hours formulating a common policy to keep Scandinavia out of war. A joint communique issued after the meeting declared that the Scandinavian nations were victims of warfare carried on in violation of international law and told the world what they proposed to do about it.

TO ACT AS UNIT

The conference of ministers decided:

1.—In the future the Scandinavian governments will act as a unit, supporting each other in all negotiations with belligerents.

2.—They will object strongly to

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SOVIET WORKERS SHARE VICTORIES OF THE ARMY

By G. Stanley

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

LENINGRAD, Feb. 25. — The destruction of the Mannerheim line fortifications built with the help of the best military engineers of Britain and other countries under the supervision of General William Kirke, of the British Army, is not only a heroic exploit of Red Armymen and commanders, but an exploit unparalleled in history.

The communists report victories not only at the fighting front but also outstanding achievements attained at the labor front. The workers at the plant do not confine themselves to their work alone and to corresponding with comrades at the front.

Recently they sent a delegation to the front. The delegation, composed of foreman Belyaev and five other workers from the plant, spent a day at the front, where they distributed presents which they had brought along to the Red Armymen.

CLOSE TIES

The workers of one of the Leningrad defense plants, the Bolshevik Plant, are closely connected with the front. A number of their co-workers are today fighting on the Karelian Isthmus, while those who have remained

behind are producing armaments for the Red Army.

When they read the laconic lines of the communique from the front, the workers and engineers of the Bolshevik Plant, as in many other Leningrad plants, say: "We have occupied fortified positions, we have brought down enemy planes." "We" means the Red Army units, the workers in industry catering to the needs of the Red Army, it means the Soviet people.

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The Red Armymen in their turn were not to be outdone in their hospitality, which took a very novel form. The hospitable hosts led their guests to the fortification they had just captured,

which the White Guard Finns had named "Fort 1,000,000."

"The Finnish White-Guards and their patrons persisted in thinking that this fort could not be taken by any force in the world. But there was such a force, the Red Army. The fall of the "Fort 1,000,000" caused panic among the Mannerheim men. Officers who had been captured refused to believe the fact for a long time when they were told that it was now occupied by 'the Red Army. When eventually they found out the truth, they said, "Now we certainly are lost..."

A DREAM SHATTERED

Yes, the dream of the Finnish White-Guards to attack Leningrad has remained naught but a dream. The strongest fortifications were unable to withstand the onslaught of the infantry and artillery, the onslaught of the aviators of the Red Army Force.

What the fighting on the Karelian Isthmus is like, is told by Battalion Commander Galygov, who fought himself in the episode which he describes in an article in the Soviet press.

"In the forest clearings," Galygov wrote, "gun explosions rent

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Break Through Fortified
Zones Continued As
Drive Pushes On

ENEMY LOSSES HIGH

White Guards Fail in
Attempts to Counter
Attack

(By Cable to the Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, Feb. 25. — Winning new victories in their offensive on the Karelian Isthmus, Soviet troops today (Sunday) captured 28 more defensive fortifications, the communique from the Leningrad Military Area said today.

Eight of the fortifications were iron and concrete artillery forts.

Repeated counter-attacks by the White Guard Mannerheim forces were repulsed with "heavy losses," the communique stated.

Ten White Guard planes were shot down, while Soviet aviation successfully bombed enemy troops.

The communique of the Leningrad military headquarters read:

Feb. 25.—Soviet troops, breaking through the enemy's fortified zones, occupied 28 defensive fortifications, including eight iron and concrete artillery forts.

"The enemy repeatedly attempted to counter-attack but was repulsed, suffering heavy losses.

"On other sectors of the front there was nothing important.

"Soviet aviation successfully bombed enemy troops in a number of areas.

"Ten enemy airplanes were brought down in air combats."

The Soviet forces also captured 28 forts from the Mannerheim White Guards, last Saturday. Nineteen of these were reinforced concrete artillery forts.

Despite a blinding snowstorm on Saturday, the Red Army took Kolisto, Tuusula islands, which are key approaches to Viborg. The prizes captured included 22 heavy guns of fortress calibre, (6 to 10-inch calibre) guns, anti-aircraft guns, anti-tank guns and a large amount of ammunition.

The successful operations of the Red Army were accompanied by heavy fighting as well as by a heavy fog on the Karelian Isthmus.

The total of Mannerheim forts captured by Red Army men since the beginning of their powerful offensive on the Isthmus now comes to more than 700.

Saturday's communique from the headquarters of the Leningrad Military Area said:

"During Feb. 24, heavy snowfall and fog hindered operations of Soviet troops. Soviet troops occupied 28 defense fortifications, including 19 ferro-concrete artillery forts.

"As a result of the fighting Soviet troops occupied strongly fortified islands of Kolisto (Björke), Tuusula and Pilsari. Twenty-two guns were captured of which twelve are ten and six-inch heavy coast artillery guns, field and anti-aircraft guns, a quantity of heavy machine guns, and munitions and war material depots. No important changes on other sectors of front. In view of the bad weather, aviation activities were restricted to reconnoitering flights."

Foreign-Born Defense Parley at Capital to Fight 'Alien' Bills

Labor, Civic Leaders Speak At Conference

Weekend Conference to Lead Struggle Against Mounting Attacks on Foreign Born; List of Noted Officials to Take Part

Dr. William Allan Neilson, president of Smith College, will serve as chairman for the proceedings of the Fourth Annual Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, which meets at the Hotel Annapolis, Washington, D. C., next week-end, March 2 and 3.

Speakers at the public session on "The Immigrant in America," which will be held during the afternoon of March 2, will include: Hon. Marshall E. Dimock, Assistant Secretary of Labor; Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress; Hon. Claude Pepper, United States Senator from Florida; and James B. Carey, national secretary of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The conference is being held to discuss the problems of the foreign born in the United States today. Special attention will be devoted by the conference to a consideration of the "anti-alien" bills pending in Congress and to means whereby the naturalization of non-citizens can be encouraged and facilitated.

Organizations and individuals interested in securing additional information concerning the conference are invited to communicate with the Pre-Conference Headquarters, Suite 1505, 79 Fifth Ave., New York City.

OTHER SPEAKERS

Other speakers during the conference sessions will include: Rev. John Montgomery Cooper of Catholic University, president of the American Anthropological Association; Hon. Ralph T. Seward, chairman of the Board of Review of the Department of Labor; Most Reverend Archbishop Athenagoras, of the Greek Archdiocese of North and South America; E. L. Oliver, vice-president of Labor's Non-Partisan League; Dr. L. R. Alderman, of the United States Office of Education; Evelyn W. Hersey, executive director, American Committee for Christian Refugees; Joseph Cadden, secretary of the American Youth Congress; United States Senator James E. Murray, of Montana; Representatives John M. Coffee, Lee E. Ceyer, John Lesinski, Kent E. Keller, Vito Marcantonio, Emanuel Celler, and Abe Murdock.

A special radio broadcast by United States Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach, of Washington, will be devoted to the conference. Senator Schwellenbach, a member of the Senate Committee on Immigration, will speak over the Mutual Broadcasting Company (710 Kilocytes) on Thursday evening, Feb. 29, from 9:15 P.M. to 9:30 P.M.

Workers in USSR Share In Victories

(Continued from Page 1)

the air. On the enemy side clouds of grey and black smoke rose into the air. The "impregnable" Finnish white - Guard fortified zone was collapsing on all sides. "Soon rattling tanks moved to their positions, ready for action. Machine guns opened fire and the infantry charged the height. Only 25 minutes after the attack was launched, a Red Armyman carrying a red banner was already storming the height. The infantry, assisted by artillery and tanks, broke through 12 rows of tall conical stone cleats, cut through four to eight rows of barbed wire entanglements. Twenty minutes later, the biggest fortification was taken.

"A political department truck arrived at the commanding post and the voice of the loudspeaker was heard: 'Whoever has hidden in a hideout, surrender! You cannot escape in any case.' The White-Guard Finns who had survived crawled out with hands raised high. The red banner was hoisted to the shattered top of the iron-concrete fortification.

"Towards the middle of the day, the weather cleared and the clouds scattered. Observation planes and bombers cut across the sky. The battle raged with still greater fury.

"Six iron-concrete fortifications are in the hands of Soviet troops. The Red Armyman have already broken into an area with the contours of a hammer. By four o'clock in the afternoon, the area was captured by the Soviet troops. A tooth-shaped height and several other important strategic points were captured as well.

"It is the end of the day, twilight is stealing over the area. The battle is subsiding. The backbone of the Kirke-Mannerheim Line has been shattered."

Scandinavians Form Bloc To Defend Neutrality

Warn Compensation Will Be Demanded for Any Further Damages

(Continued from Page 1)

violations of international law in the conduct of naval warfare, such as Britain's invasion of Norwegian territorial waters to rescue the Altmark's prisoners.

3.—They demanded formally that the neutral rights of the Scandinavian states, "victims of warfare carried on in violation of international law," be respected by all belligerents.

4.—They demanded compensation for war losses sustained by the Scandinavian countries.

5.—The Scandinavian bloc will insist to belligerents that the maintenance of Scandinavian shipping, which has suffered heavy losses in the war, is necessary for legitimate Scandinavian trade and simultaneously will protest the loss of Scandinavian lives and ships caused by naval warfare.

6.—The Scandinavian nations said they would "gladly welcome any endeavor to initiate negotiations between the belligerents with a view to a just and permanent peace."

The Scandinavian nations will put pressure on all belligerents to respect their neutral rights in conformity with international law, the communiqué said.

They also expressed desire for the soonest possible cessation of the European war, pointing out that continuation of hostilities would only result in widespread devastation and create irreparable damage.

The Foreign Ministers said they would resist any attempt by either side to involve them in the European war and reasserted they would maintain the inviolability of their territorial neutrality and neutral rights generally in conformity with international law.

The highest bills in every case came from private companies.

All five boroughs of New York City ranked with the cities having the highest charges for electric service. With the figure 191 representing the highest typical bill in the country, Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan and Queens were represented with the figure 173, while the figure for Richmond stood at 181.

The Commission's report also gives an indication of the monopoly character of private utility companies. The 191 cities covered have a combined population of 42,826,440, which is 52 per cent of the 1930 census population of the U. S. living in communities of 250 or more. These are served by a total of 149 utility companies.

One hundred and seventy of these cities are served exclusively by private companies, and of these, competition for residential service exists in only three—Erie, Pa., Portland, Ore., and St. Louis, Mo. In all the others, one company exercises complete freedom to gouge.

There are municipal or publicly-owned stations in only 21 American cities, and in eight of these there is competition with privately owned companies.

That leaves but thirteen cities served exclusively by publicly owned stations, having a total population of 2,561,333 persons.

Ship Subsidy Scandal Nears, Says N.M.U., Pushing for Probe

Maritime Union Published Pamphlet Exposing Maritime Commission's Violations, Lobbying for Lines

Another step in the campaign of the National Maritime Union for a Congressional investigation of the United States Maritime Commission will be taken today with the publication of a 32-page pamphlet entitled "The Coming Ship Subsidy Scandal," it was announced yesterday.

Some 10,000 copies of the pamphlet have been printed, the union announced, for distribution to members of Congress, officials in various Government departments, members of the Supreme Court, prominent liberals and leaders in the trade union movement.

The booklet has been prepared, it was announced, from material assembled by William L. Standard, N.M.U. attorney, and presented recently at a meeting of the union's National Council.

Accompanying the data is a plea for an immediate investigation of the Maritime Commission, which, "if ordered without delay, and conducted vigorously, might, instead of exposing a scandal, prevent one."

3 MAIN CHARGES

There are three main charges against the Commission.

1. The Commission, in violation of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, is granting subsidies to financially irresponsible steamship operators—most of whom were exposed in 1936 by the Black Committee.

2. It is permitting these operators to turn in obsolete ships at present day construction costs, giving them inflated credits on the Commission's books, and building a brand new fleet at the taxpayers' expense, which fleet later will be turned over to the operators (as in 1926) at prices averaging a few cents on the dollar.

3. The Commission, instead of policing the shipping industry, as provided in the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, is acting as a tool and a "Washington lobby" for the shipping interests, attempting, among other things, to destroy the marine unions.

In support of the first charge, Standard points out that the suppressed report of Theodore Krepps, of Leland Stanford University, shows the insolvency of almost every American steamship operator now receiving subsidies.

This report, Standard says, was delivered to the Commission's first chairman, Joseph Kennedy, in the summer of 1937. Since then the Commission has not only refused to make public the report, but has succeeded in gathering up or destroying all existing copies of the report.

CITES REPORT

In support of the second charge, the pamphlet cites the published reports of the Commission itself, in which it admits that it is giving credits for obsolete ships at present day construction costs.

"The higher valuation placed on these ships by competent appraisers," the Commission asserted in its 1938 report (quoted in the pamphlet), "and the known rise in construction costs convinced the commission that the transfer price was fair."

The present construction program of the Commission, Standard says, calls for 500 new vessels, "a number far in excess of our commercial needs."

"Termination of the present war," he continued, "will find the Government with a large fleet on its hands. The operators will again offer to purchase the American fleet

Unions to Ask Mayor's Aid For Jobless

Designation of Mar. 23 as End Unemployment Day Is Urged

Acting in support of National End Unemployment Day, the Trade Union Committee To Put America Back To Work announced that it would call on Mayor LaGuardia to designate March 23rd officially as End Unemployment Day in New York City.

The Committee indicated that wide preparations were being made to mobilize the whole trade union movement in a day of vigorous protest against the curse of chronic unemployment and attacks on the unemployed. A preliminary conference to which church groups, civic bodies, community organizations, etc. are invited will be held on March 16th.

Directing its trade union affiliates to oppose the Lake Bill which would force relief recipients to work at the present miserable home relief allotments, the Committee denounced it as a reactionary Republican maneuver to turn work relief back to the communities. It pointed out that all the evils inherent in a leaf raking program would be evident in this so-called work-for-relief program.

So far similar attempts in other states have met the bitter opposition of labor and the unemployed. Instead, the Trade Union Committee called for support of the American Standards and Public Assistance Act which would improve the Federal WPA and ameliorate the lot of more than 10,000,000 unemployed throughout the country. The Committee also urged the support of the Social Security Act which aims at establishing minimum standards of relief throughout the State of New York.

All trade unions which have not yet affiliated to the Trade Union Committee To Put America Back To Work are urged to send a representative to the next regular meeting of the Committee Wednesday, March 28, 8 P.M. at 28 West 31 St., New York City.

ers for subsidies. The subsidy theory, it is pointed out, is based on a supposed difference between the cost of operating American and foreign vessels—in many instances, a fictitious difference.

"It is curious," the pamphlet reads, "that while American operators were besieging our Government for subsidies, competing foreign lines were besieging their governments for subsidies, also."

"Both use the argument that their competitors are subsidized." At the very time that the operators were making the boldest raids on the treasury, Standard points out, they were paying seamen the lowest wages in two generations.

"It is altogether possible that another Senate investigation, if ordered without delay and conducted vigorously, might, instead of exposing a scandal, prevent one."

Standard points out the necessity for marine labor to bring the activities of the operators and the Commission to the attention of the public, drawing a parallel between this situation and the drive for safety-at-sea carried on by the seamen since the formation of the National Maritime Union.

LOW WAGES

"Because seamen were practically unorganized in the early 30's," he says, "it took the Marco Castle and Mohawk disasters to awaken the public to the flouting of safety laws by shipowners."

"Now that the NMU is in existence, flagrant and wholesale violations of safety-at-sea regulations have diminished."

Slighting reference is made to the campaigns carried on by shipowners.

PEOPLES PROGRAM

At deplorable is the proposed cut in the Board of Education. Last year's school budget cut, made more serious by the cut in State aid, resulted in a 10 per cent wage slash for the school teachers. It closed practically all our night schools and citizenship classes. It has brought about overcrowding in class rooms and robbed many of our young people of the opportunity for vocational training. In view of this, to propose an additional cut of \$287,291.30 to the Department of Education is what is often known as "insult to injury."

This proposed cut of more than a quarter of a million dollars should be defeated and the previous cuts of the past year restored if the Buffalo School System is to avoid serious impairment.

The Communist Party realizes that a budget that will extend social services and benefits to the people of Buffalo will mean finding additional sources of tax revenue. As a step in this direction we agree with the Mayor of Buffalo that our city should strive to get a larger share of State taxes, especially auto licenses and gasoline levy.

His suggestion to get added revenue from parking lots and to get reimbursements from the rich (labor hating) I.R.C. for city removal of snow from streets on which buses operate, are in our opinion practical and good. More important and

action is taken on the proposed appropriation for the division of streets it should be the sad neglected Buffalo streets.

What about our cultural institutions? We find that the proposed budget would slash \$1,000 from the Albright Art Gallery, \$22,500 from the Public Library, \$10,000 from the Grosvenor Library and \$10,000 from the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences. Surely, these figures do not give inducement to our citizens to partake more of these cultural benefits. Since the mass of people are interested and benefited by these cultural institutions, more and better libraries and further extension of other cultural institutions is the need of the hour—Not a Slash!

Friends and Fellow-Americans: The problems facing the people of Buffalo as well as the whole country, demand energetic thought and action. This is especially so because of the growing trend, for Federal, State, County and City governments to "economize" at the expense of the bread and butter and the general welfare of the people.

This trend is most pronounced by the Roosevelt administration, which has adopted as a matter of policy, a war budget instead of a social budget. Instead of jobs, homes, schools and relief, Roosevelt proposes the slash of more than a billion dollars from WPA, Farm Aid, N.Y.A. and Public Works; he then adds more than a billion dollars to the Army, Navy and P.B.I. He has brutally let down the one-third of the nation that is, "ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed." We must not be fooled by his words about neutrality and peace. The huge Army and Navy budget is a step toward war. If you oppose being involved in War—and 97 per cent of the American people do—then you must oppose the budget.

BUDGET INADEQUATE

In light of the above facts it is indeed unfortunate that Mayor LaGuardia in his proposed 1940-1941 city budget has deemed it necessary to slash appropriations in several departments that have given valuable social services to our citizens and our community.

Surely, the proposed slash of \$127,567.80 from the division of streets at a time when most neighborhoods have many streets with broken pavements and yawning holes cannot be justified. If any

Transport Workers Union Guards Member's Health



The chief surgeon of the Transport Workers' medical plan and his aides are shown here operating on a union member for the removal of his appendix. The operation is being performed at St. Francis Hospital, the Bronx, where the TWU medical plan patients are sent for treatment.

Alliance Announces Hearing on Health

Findings of Physicians' Tests of Children of Unemployed in 10 Neighborhoods Said to Reveal Startling Data

The Workers Alliance of Brooklyn announced that it will hold three public hearings this week to which the Congressmen, state legislators and prominent civic, church and labor leaders of the respective districts will be invited to hear the findings of health examination of children of relief families and conditions at the welfare bureaus.

2 Killed in Vermont Rail, Auto Crash

WATERBURY, Vt., Feb. 25 (UP).—Two persons were killed and two others were seriously injured late last night when the car in which they were riding was struck by a Central Vermont railway freight train at a crossing here.

Propose New Relief Cuts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UP).—The National Economy League tonight proposed a broad plan to balance the federal budget, including a cut of \$403,000,000 in the 1941 relief estimate and a disposition of \$431,000,000 in new taxes.

The Alliance had 14 doctors and as many nurses examine 541 children of relief families in ten neighborhoods of Brooklyn. The result bared a startling condition.

The Alliance is calling for support of the Marcantonio 3,000,000 WPA jobs bill; the Bocca state bill on relief standards and for a 25 per cent increase in the food budget of families on relief.

The hearing will be on Wednesday night, P.S. 88, West 17th St. and Mermaid Ave., Coney Island; Wednesday night, at 359 Jay St. of the Borough Hall area, and Thursday night at Borough Park Casino, 3802 Fourteenth Ave.

Large turnouts are expected of the residents of each of the neighborhoods.

Have you clipped the "Browder Library" Certificates today?

BUFFALO C.P. HITS BUDGET CUTS URGES PEOPLES' TAX PROGRAM

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BUFFALO, Feb. 25. — The Erie County Committee of the Communist Party in a statement issued Friday blasted the proposed cuts in vital social services contained in Mayor Holling's budget for this city 1940-1941.

The statement demanded the adoption of a "Peoples' Tax Program" and urged that no cuts be made in such necessities as education and public works.

The text of the statement follows: Friends and Fellow-Americans: The problems facing the people of Buffalo as well as the whole country, demand energetic thought and action. This is especially so because of the growing trend, for Federal, State, County and City governments to "economize" at the expense of the bread and butter and the general welfare of the people.

This trend is most pronounced by the Roosevelt administration, which has adopted as a matter of policy, a war budget instead of a social budget. Instead of jobs, homes, schools and relief, Roosevelt proposes the slash of more than a billion dollars from WPA, Farm Aid, N.Y.A. and Public Works; he then adds more than a billion dollars to the Army, Navy and P.B.I. He has brutally let down the one-third of the nation that is, "ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed." We must not be fooled by his words about neutrality and peace. The huge Army and Navy budget is a step toward war. If you oppose being involved in War—and 97 per cent of the American people do—then you must oppose the budget.

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basic however, is the need for tax revision of our assessment rolls. A greater burden of taxation must be placed on the shoulders of those best able to pay, the wealthy, and the large estate holdings. A more equal revision of the assessment rolls, by placing the burden of taxation on the rich, the large landholders and industrial establishments will give the city much needed millions to meet the budgetary social requirements of its citizens. Taking such steps as proposed will not stagger the city debt to some sorrowful day of reckoning, it would enable the city to improve its financial status by retiring its debt service. It will enable the city to provide for more hospitals, schools, better streets, parks and other community services.

The Erie County Committee of the Communist Party calls upon all Buffalonians to protest the proposed departmental cuts in social agencies as proposed by the Mayor. We call upon you to send a letter to the Mayor stating your desire to protect our schools, hospitals and cultural institutions. We call upon you to visit your district Councilman and insist that he vote for larger appropriations for streets, hospitals, schools and cultural institutions.

REACTION BENEFITS

Only reaction will welcome the false "economy" efforts as suggested in the proposed budget. Only the big bankers who are operating through both the Republican and Democratic parties will benefit by collecting over \$10,000,000 in interest on the city's bonded indebtedness. It is becoming clearer that both major parties are hostile to the interests of the people, that independent political action will be the only assurance that people can have that their social needs and requirements will be met.

Every Buffalonian who lends his voice and action to the struggle to win for Buffalo a social budget instead of a tory budget, will not only help defeat the "economy" wave now sweeping the country; they will also strengthen the nationwide struggle to defeat the Roosevelt war budget and keep our country out of Imperialist War

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Wide Support to C.P. Candidate for Seattle Council

Elizabeth Boggs Is Endorsed by Trade Unions, Progressive Organizations — CIO, AFL Both Back Her

By Ellen McGrath
(Special to the Daily Worker)

SEATTLE, Feb. 25.—Endorsements from trade unions and other progressive organizations spurred the primary election campaign of Miss Elizabeth Boggs, candidate for the Seattle city council. Campaign headquarters at 210 Haight Building announced the following organizations had thrown their strength behind the candidacy of the young progressive in the non-partisan race.

Alaska Fishermen's Union (CIO); Ship Scalers Local 589 (AFL); United Fishermen's Union (CIO); Hotel & Restaurant Employees Union Local 844 (AFL); Ladies auxiliary of the Machinery Union (AFL); Seattle CIO Council; Washington District Council No. 1 of the Maritime Federation; 43rd district Democratic Club; American Radio & Telegraphists' Association; Washington Women's Democratic Club; United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing & Allied Workers Local 7 (CIO); Kings County Council and the following locals of the old age pension unions—Georgetown, Ballard, University, Rainier, downtown and first hill; International Workers Order; Finnish Workers Federation; 32nd District Women's Democratic Club; Seattle Federal Teachers Union Local 596 (AFL); Icor, Workers Alliance Locals 1, Ballard and Rainier; Young Communist League and the King County Communist Party.

Reopen Probe of Burning of Two Tots in Home

MIDDLEFIELD, Conn., Feb. 25 (UP).—State police disclosed today that a new investigation had been opened into the deaths of Aiden G. Schlosser and his two small children, whose bodies were found in the ruins of their home Jan. 29. Mrs. Schlosser has reported that her husband bound and gagged her and dragged her into the yard before he set the home on fire and killed the children and himself.

A coroner's inquest into the deaths has been delayed at request of state police until their investigation is closed.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 25 (UP).—The Swedish Riksdag (parliament) today approved the government's new exchange control order which becomes effective tomorrow.

The best defense of Browder is to make his works known to the people. Give the "Browder Library" as a gift!

COMRADES, TRY REAL CHINESE FOOD

JADE MOUNTAIN RESTAURANT

197 SECOND AVENUE

Bet. 12th and 13th Streets

OFFICIAL OPTICIANS TO THE I.W.O.

IN NEW YORK Associated Optometrists 247 West 44th St. near 7th Ave. NEAR 9-3543. Daily 9 A.M.-7 P.M. J. F. FREEMAN, Optometrist

IN BROOKLYN Unity Optical Co. 15 4th Ave. near Atlantic Ave. (L.R.T. & R.M.T. Sub.) NE. 8-9186 N.Y.C. 5-2555. Optometrist. Daily 9 A.M.-5 P.M.

COOPERATIVE OPTICIANS—1 Union Sq. W. (N.W. cor. University Pl. & 14th St.) 5th Floor. GR. 5-2557. CIO Shop.

GOLDEN BROS., 301 Canal St. Canal 8-8955. Eyes examined, glasses fitted. Complete optical service.

Piano Tuning

ARTHUR BERSON. Tuning, repairing, overhauling. Estimates. 208 Bay 16th St. N.Y.C. BE. 4-1574.

Typewriters - Mimeoos

ALL MAKES new and rebuilt. J. E. Albright & Co., 833 Broadway, AL. 4-4232.

BOULEVARD Typewriters Co., Office Machines, portable typewriters, 310 South 6th St., Brooklyn, DA. 9-4342.

Patronize Our Advertisers!

Amplifiers Rented

WHITE—TR. 4-3022. Electric Phonographs with latest dance records for parties.

Army-Navy Stores

HUDSON, 195 Third Ave. cor. 13th. Hunting Outfits, Riding Habits, Woolen, Leather & Suede Jackets, Windbreakers, Hiking Boots & Shoes.

Beauty Parlors

GOLDSTEIN'S, 222 E. 14th St. GR. 5-4989. Permanent wave \$3 and \$5. 35c per item; 3 items \$1.

Chiropodist

A. SHAPIRO, Pod. O. Podiatrist-Chiropodist, 223-2nd Ave. cor. 14th. AL. 4-4432.

Dentists

DR. C. WEISMAN, Surgeon Dentist, 1 Union Square W. Suite 511. GR. 7-4294.

DR. A. BROWN, Surgeon Dentist, 223 Second Ave. cor. 14th St. GR. 7-4844.

DR. B. SHIFFERSON, 343 E. 14th St. cor. First Ave. Hours 9-5. GR. 10-2.

Electrolysis

SPECIAL OFFER! Free \$1 treatment to newcomers! Unwanted hair removed forever from face, body. Personal attention. Safest method. Physician in attendance. BELETTA, 110 West 34th, Room 1182. (Opposite Macy's) ME 6-4411 4-4714.

Furniture

MODERN FURNITURE

D. MONTLEONE—Modern Furniture built to specifications; painted, unpainted. 123 University Place, N.Y.C.

ROXY MODERN Furniture, Stock, Order; Painted—Unpainted. Mirrors, Lamps. 424 6th Ave. (13th St.).

Hosiery

STELLA HOSIERY MILLS, 11 W. 42nd; 928 B'way (22nd); 79 Greenwich Ave.; 1181 Broadway (28th).

CHIFFON, Lisle, Mesh and Rayon. Wholesale and retail. By box of 3 pairs only. Glenmore Hosiery Co., 3 Clinton St., N.Y.C.

Insurance

LEON BENOFF, Accident, Fire, Auto and General Insurance, 351 E. 149th St. ME. 5-0984.

Laundries

VERMONT, Union Shop, CIO. Call and deliver. 437 Vermont St., Brooklyn Tel. AP. 6-7098.

Men's Wear

NEWMAN BROS. Men's & Young Men's Clothing, 84 Stanton St., nr. Orchard, N.Y.C. Comradely attention.

VAN NEESE, Men's Clothing Mfrs. Selling Direct. Open Sunday. 79 Fifth Ave. (18th floor).

Moving and Storage

J. SANTINI, 100% Fireproof Warehouse. Reasonable. Reliable Moving. Litch 4-2322.

FRANK GIARAMITA, Express and Moving. 13 East 7th St. near Third Ave. Tel. OR 4-9477.

Opticians and Optometrists

COOPERATIVE OPTICIANS—1 Union Sq. W. (N.W. cor. University Pl. & 14th St.) 5th Floor. GR. 5-2557. CIO Shop.

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Patronize Our Advertisers!

NEW DANGER THREATENS SPAIN REFUGEES IN FRANCE

"The shrapnel in my body gives me hell in this cold. I'll croak if I don't get out of here. Please help and help quickly."

J. H.-----N,

Camp Militaire, Aricege, France.

This is one of many letters we receive daily begging for immediate help.

25 members of the Lincoln Brigade are going through this agony daily.

WE MUST SAVE THEM!

ONLY WITH YOUR HELP will it be possible to find a haven for them in some South American country.

You made it possible to repatriate 1,500 Lincoln Vets.

HELP US COMPLETE THE JOB

Rush funds immediately to

VETERANS OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN BRIGADE, INC.

55 West 42nd Street New York, N. Y.

Detroit FBI Victim Tells of Fight Against Frameup

Describes Harsh Treatment in Federal Prison; Exposes False and Hypocritical Nature Of Charges As Being Anti-Labor

By Harold Hartley

(Special to the — Worker)
DETROIT, Feb. 24.—I was prisoner No. 7860 at the Milan Federal Prison in Milan, Michigan, thrown there on the night of Feb. 6th with seven others by the FBI on charges of having recruited Americans to aid the former Republic of Spain to maintain national independence in the face of invasion by Mussolini's troops. On similar charges, a young slip of a girl, Mary Paige, was placed in the Wayne County Jail in solitary confinement.

Most of us were placed under bail of \$20,000 by Federal Judge Moine.

Like the others, I heard a banging on my door at 5 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, February 6th. Men's voices yelled "Open up!" and when I refused, the door was smashed in. I was handcuffed, scarcely allowed to dress, rushed to the Federal Building in downtown Detroit with a revolver stuck into my left side and surrounded at a table by four to five FBI agents who attempted unsuccessfully to grill me for nine hours . . . until 3 P.M.

STRIPPED TWICE

With other prisoners I was stripped naked twice and examined by someone who may have been a doctor. When I mentioned the Bill of Rights an FBI agent said easily: "We only take orders from the FBI chief here, Mr. Bugas. The Bill of Rights doesn't mean a thing." At 3 P.M. we were handcuffed to a long chain and led in the Georgia chain-gang manner to Judge Moine's courtroom after being permitted two minutes' grace in the presence of 20 or more FBI detectives to authorize Ernest Goodman, attorney from the Civil Rights Federation, to act as our lawyer.

Judge Moine was perfectly willing to respond favorably to the requests of the FBI chief, Bugas, and District Attorney Lehr. We were characterized as "drifters" and "hard to locate" by our accusers. Strange. Many of us, as employees of the U. S. Government, received checks every couple of weeks and of course, reported regularly every morning for work! We were chained once more, thrown into a closed truck and taken to Milan, where we were fingerprinted, given ragged, ill-fitting prison garments, an old, greasy cheese sandwich and apple, butter sandwiches in lieu of supper and locked in separate cells. Said the warden a few days later: "You fellows know of course, that we don't look upon you as being guilty. You're innocent till proved guilty and just here because you're too poor to pay the bail" (\$20,000!) Days passed. We were not allowed to send any letters out, nor to receive any, not even from our wives, whom we last saw protesting while FBI men tore open bureau drawers examining and seizing personal effects and terrorizing visitors. Only when our wives staged a sit-down strike in the jail and when nationwide indignation was beginning to make itself felt, were they allowed to see us.

STARTED CLASS

Naturally, imprisonment only strengthened our determination to fight harder and more efficiently to fulfill the programs of the various progressive and labor organizations of which we are active members and leaders. We exercised. We started a class in economics. We read the most instructive (and entertaining) books we could get and were about to begin a campaign for labor literature. Prisoners at Milan are allowed to read only the two most reactionary papers in Detroit: the Detroit Times (Hearst), and Detroit Free Press.

When we heard of the response the workers and middle classes throughout America were giving to this attack by the FBI on the Bill of Rights, we were convinced that freedom was a possibility. Tom Mooney aiding the Defense Committee! Frans Boas, Roger Baldwin, Ernest Hemingway, Vito Marcantonio and others. Anna Damon from the International Labor Defense came all the way from New York. And here in Detroit, the Rev. Owen Knox, Rev. Crane, Attorney Ernest Goodman and sterling workers—men and women—on the Defense Committee who labored all hours of the day.

This magnificent response to the anti-labor program of the Dept. of Justice brought our freedom and exposed the feudal terrorism of the FBI.

It is said that when reactionary Detroit organizations (a handful of them) went to District Attorney Lehr demanding the cases be presented, he told them something like the following: "You people send two or three telegrams, and they send thousands."

I only indicate the salient facts of our case because my purpose

here is to inform the workers and farmers of America of the opinion we hold as to reasons for which we were imprisoned and for which the Government fully intended to sentence us to terms of five years and more.

Who pressed the charges against us? The present Administration in Washington, D. C. Why?

ATTACK ON LABOR

Of course because most of us are active in the labor movement. Peter Kowal, for instance, together with Rudolph Schwere are state leaders of the Workers Alliance; Joe Clark is state leader of the Young Communist League; I myself am chairman of the Detroit International Labor Defense and was arrested in the midst of a campaign to pass the Gavan anti-lynching bill in Congress. I was about to leave the next day for Washington in order to speak at hearings on the bill. Others of us were similarly active.

More fundamentally however, why was the government determined to imprison us and hundreds of others whose indictments had already been secretly prepared? Was it because the government wished to safeguard American youth from death on foreign battlefields? This could not be the reason because it is common knowledge that the government has taken the side of the British-supported Mannerheim regime. In Finland against the People's Government of Finland established at Terijoki. The government has granted millions of dollars in gifts and loans to the Mannerheim regime, thus intervening in Finnish internal affairs in a way that may soon make necessary the sending of American youth to fight in that country.

Again, our government has adopted a warlike attitude and committed acts of war against the USSR, acts that might long ago have caused a declaration of war from some other nation. Further, our government has openly taken the side of England and France in their war against Germany and has allowed munitions and other aid to be provided them, thus bringing nearer the day when our young men will die on European soil. Nor can we forget that our support for Japan may only be judged as an act of war against China, or that our assumption of the management of the life and interests of South and Central American nations is without their permission.

No, we were not imprisoned be-

Civil Liberties in Chains



Six of the people who were seized by the FBI recently in Detroit in a series of midnight raids on private homes shown in chains as they were arraigned in Federal Court. A powerful mass movement against this attack on democracy forced their release.

cause the Administration wishes to keep our youth out of foreign war.

AID TO MANNERHEIM

Perhaps then, the Government, believing the indictments correct, really desired to prevent private recruiting for foreign wars? But everyone knows that in the Bank of Manhattan at 40 Wall Street, New York City, at a desk in their private offices, there sat (and perhaps still sits) a gentleman who engaged in precisely the business of "advising Americans to fight in Gen. Baron Von Mannerheim's army. This supposition, therefore, also fails to indicate the reason for the Government's indictments.

"But," some may argue, "maybe the Government, believing the indictments correct, distinguished between aid to democratic republics and aid to more autocratic powers and prosecuted you on this basis?" A naive thought, for Mussolini (certainly head of an autocratic government) accomplished the bloody destruction of the last independent Negro nation in the world, Ethiopia, with American war materials. On the other hand the United States gave no aid to Czechoslovakia, Austria, Albania, or Mexico, when the national independence of these nations was threatened by the German Government acting with the connivance of the British and French governments. Particularly no aid was given the genuine peoples Republic of Spain in its desperate battle against Italian fascist invasion, and at this very moment, not only without our help, but because of our help to their enemy, tens of thousands of Chinese men, women and children are murdered daily by Japanese troops. Finally the Administration's aid to Mannerheim and Wallenstein, twin gangsters hated by the Finnish workers and peasants, while it shows open hos-

tility for the People's Government of Finland at Terijoki with its program of an eight-hour working day and other progressive legislation.

No, such an argument also evaporates before facts. The truth is that the program of terror conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice against the American labor and progressive movement is the domestic counterpart of the Administration's foreign policy. It is calculated to remove all resistance to the Government's designs to carry out the wishes of Wall Street monopolists and hurl our country into imperialist war for the purpose of securing domination of the entire world.

We aided in creating effective hindrances to the carrying out of these plans and therefore were imprisoned. We helped to organize and strengthen militant labor unions; we have aided in the winning of better union contracts; increased relief appropriations and expansion of the WPA public works program; we fought for pensions for needy mothers and dependent children; we fought for passage of the anti-lynching law and laws that would prevent discrimination against the Negro people, and we have fought to defeat the anti-alien bills now in Congress. Our partial triumphs in these struggles have helped to win better conditions and have helped to prevent our country from being thrown into a bloody world conflict by the Administration. This is our "crime" and for this alone we were put in prison under \$20,000 bail to face a long term sentence.

We appreciate the honor of being singled out for attack. We felt a kinship with Matthew Lyon, the sturdy Vermont Jeffersonian who was thrown into a dungeon in 1799 under the Alien and Sedition Acts, but who was vindicated

by the people when they elected him to Congress. We felt a kinship with Thomas Jefferson who successfully prevented a reactionary Administration from hurling the United States into war against republican France, and we felt especially close to the men who were put into federal prisons in 1917 for speaking against American participation in the imperialist World War—Tom Mooney, Eugene V. Debs, Charles Ruthenberg and Earl Browder.

We warn the workers and farmers that Wall Street is determined to do all in its power to crush the civil rights of the American people. The Bill of Rights must be defended more vigorously and strongly than ever before. All organizations of the workers, farmers and middle classes must strive for unity of action for this purpose.

As for we who were imprisoned—the experience has only strengthened us.

We are only more determined to fight harder to fulfill those aims for which we have always fought . . . for the abolition of poverty, exploitation, racial discrimination and war.

Taylor Presents Credentials to Pope Tomorrow

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 25 (UP).—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal emissary to the Vatican, will present his credentials to Pope Pius Tuesday morning, it was announced today.

Taylor and U. S. Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles arrived at Naples today aboard the Rex.

Union Charges Navy With Anti-Labor Bias

CIO Says Edison Ignores Rights of Workers in Navy Yard

(Continued from Page 1)

on grievance boards. He stated that no real defense program can be considered complete without insuring the best possible working conditions and morale among the men with the responsible work of designing the nation's naval equipment. The Department was accused of "a singular lack of cooperation" in the union's effort to remove dissatisfaction and improve the efficiency and quality of the work in the design department of the Navy.

In a statement issued after the union conference, Mr. Berne said: "Mr. Edison says in substance that very few employees have presented grievances, that training civil employees for higher positions is inadvisable because it creates dissatisfaction, and finally that in the government service there is no profit motive incentive to deprive employees of their rights or to depress their wages. We charge Mr. Edison of either deliberately overlooking the real facts or of ignorance of the true conditions among the Navy's technical personnel. We charge the Department with an anti-union bias, and with presenting arguments which are an attack against the basic concept of education in a democracy."

"Many serious grievances exist. The Department conducted an inquiry last year to discover why so many employees were leaving the Department for other positions. Subtle intimidation and fear of discrimination by supervisors, both officer and civilian, have practically deprived the employees of their right to present grievances or to appeal from decisions. The ship designers are grossly underpaid, even below those prevailing in private yards doing the same work."

"The FAECT believes that these conditions constitute an obstacle to the achievement of the degree of efficient output and morale so necessary in such an organization. Failure of the Department to rectify or to approach these problems realistically, is difficult to understand in view of the tremendous responsibility entailed in the Department's work."

Pointing out that Mr. Edison's attitude would be repudiated not only by labor and professional circles but by the public at large when the facts became known, Mr. Berne indicated that the issue would be taken to the public and to Congressional leaders, where an investigation is under way to study reorganization of the Navy. The union's proposals were the result of almost a year of negotiations and conference between the FAECT and the Navy Department. These were abruptly terminated three months ago, according to the union.

There Was Once a Man Abe Lincoln, Masses Editor Tells G-Men

Notables Here to Stage Sharp Protest Meeting Tonight in Campaign to Block Roosevelt's Efforts to Gag Anti-War Magazine

(Continued from Page 1)

the FBI gasp. He heard the grand old rail splitter say that: "This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it."

The Department of Justice men were affable as ever when Joe came back next day. "What did you see Mr. North?" asked one with a smile. "Abraham Lincoln in Illinois," replied Joe. "Oh!" said the D. of J. man. "Well did you like it?" "Very much," said Joe, "you should see it."

"I'd like to," said the D. of J. man a little differently, "but I'm too busy." "Well it would be worth taking time to see it," said Joe. "I think the whole Grand Jury might take a couple hours off to go there. That picture has a great moral for every American."

"I'd like to," said the D. of J. man, a little defensively, "but I'm so busy, you see, looking up the law on your case."

The Department of Justice is too busy suppressing free speech to remember Abraham Lincoln and the Bill of Rights.

ECHOES OF 1917

"The Roosevelt Administration wants to suppress the 'New Masses' today, as Wilson suppressed the old Masses in 1917," said North yesterday.

Wilson suppressed the old Masses after John Reed exposed the "War for Democracy" as "Wall Street's War." That was three months after war was declared.

"The Roosevelt Administration works faster today. It wants to get the 'New Masses' out of the way before it goes into war."

"The Administration realizes," he continued, "that the 'New Masses' is the only influential weekly magazine opposing his war program. Journals like the 'Nation' and the 'New Republic' are part of the war machine, as 'liberals'."

The Government drive against "New Masses" began two months ago when Department of Justice men invaded the magazine's rooms on 462 Fourth Ave. and laid violent hands on Business Manager Carl Bristol.

The D. of J. men roughly shoved Bristol into a room in New Masses, slammed the door and held him incommunicado for a half an hour, while they questioned him and threatened him with imprisonment. Later Bristol was quizzed by the Federal Grand Jury in New York.

Still later George Winler, former business manager, was forced to come from California to the special Grand Jury in Washington, kept there two weeks and threatened with imprisonment.

North, and A. B. Magli, editors, were summoned later. Washington newspapers have complained that the witnesses have failed to answer all questions. The New Masses regards the whole inquisition as an invasion of constitutional rights.

RED-BAITING ATTACK

The investigation is based on Attorney General Frank Murphy's red-baiting letter to Henry G. O'Donnell, of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice, January 2, falsely accusing eight progressive leaders and several progressive organizations and "other persons . . . and firms unknown to the Department" of espionage, passport violations, violation of the foreign-agent law, etc., and violation of "other criminal laws."

"By saying that 'other persons' have violated other laws the Department of Justice opens the door to any kind of persecution on any kind of invented evidence," North explained yesterday.

"The sky is the limit to such an investigation." "This letter is a warning that the Administration is determined to 'get' progressive leaders and organizations by every means possible."

The full text of Murphy's spy letter, obtained by the New Masses, included the "other persons" and "other criminal laws" phrases that were kept out of the published excerpts January 3.

DEFENSE RALLY TONIGHT

Tonight some of America's leading writers and artists are rallying to the defense of the Bill of Rights and the New Masses at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street.

The writers and artists, who are sponsoring this meeting, are indeed the voices of America. If the New Masses is closed their voices—the best of their voices—will be muzzled. They can't get their best work printed in the war-mongering magazines.

William Blake, brilliant novelist, who also wrote "An American Looks at Karl Marx" will be chairman.

Ruth McKenney of "Industrial Valley" and "My Sister Ellen" will speak.

John L. Spivak, whose recent articles and lectures put Father Coughlin on the spot, will speak on "New Masses, the Modern Crusader." Joseph North will tell of the Administration's suppression drive; Major Milton Wolff, Lincoln Veterans' commander, talks on the Department of Justice's attack on the veterans from Spain; Prof. Max Yergan of City College, on "20th Century Abolitionists"; Prof. Edwin Berry Bergum of City College on an "Educator's View" of the drive against freedom of the press, and Maurice Becker, noted artist, who served a Leavenworth term for his opposition to the last war, will tell of the suppression of the old Masses then.

Writers and artists attending the Defense Rally of the New Masses and members of the New Masses Defense Committee, include:

George Seides, Elliot Paul, Corlis Lamont, Prof. Bernhard Stern; Richard Wright, Anna Louise Strong, Millen Brand, William Gropper, A. Redfield, Bruce Minton and John Stuart, Co. Mac Albert and scores of others.

Admission is free.

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But Labor Is Not Gullible This Time!

F.D.R. Follows in Wilson's Bloodstained Footsteps to Destroy Labor's Gains and Drive the People Into the Imperialist War

(This is the second of two articles.)

By George Morris

President Roosevelt once said that he is a pupil of Woodrow Wilson.

The striking similarity in the policy followed by both to humbug labor into a war for "democracy" shows how true this is.

Wilson in 1916 had a strong support among the liberals, and especially in the trade unions. They campaigned for him as the "Eight Hour Man." It was during his Administration that much social legislation was passed, marking a new high in this respect. The Clayton Act, hailed as a "Magna Charta" by Gompers, was passed in Wilson's time. It is this background that brought Wilson the confidence and votes of labor in 1916 as "the man who kept us out of war."

President Roosevelt is pinning hopes on the new dead progressive New Deal to place on him the halo of a "guardian of peace."

John L. Lewis, America's outstanding labor leader, has, however, served notice that labor will not be tied to any party . . . As against the policy of Samuel Gompers of serving as Wilson's lieutenant in labor's ranks, Lewis is sharply critical of the Administration on domestic and foreign policy. He is not promising the Administration support for a war, as Gompers did at least a year before war was declared. He is promising a stiff fight.

IN WILSON'S FOOTSTEPS

An example of how pupil Roosevelt follows teacher Wilson, is in the compulsory mediation bill now being pushed by the Smith House committee. This bill, in effect, aims

to either block strikes or make them ineffective. Furthermore, it aims to restrain labor from making more significant gains. The war-promoters consider such bill as an important prerequisite to war. They well remember the strike wave over the country as the last war started.

The pattern for the mediation bill is in large measure based on the code that governed labor relations under the National War Labor Board and the special war committee set up by Gompers under the Council of National Defense.

The first article of the policies as drawn up by the War Labor Board said:

"There should be no strikes or lockouts during the war."

With that went provisions for maintenance of the "status quo."

In effect, this actually aided employers, as it blocked moves for general wage increases at a time when there was an extreme labor shortage and a drastic rising in the cost of living. As a sop, considerable trimming was added to the document about the right to organize.

But there was neither a guarantee nor legal safeguard for that right. As is now known, labor lost what little it gained, soon after the war. To hamstringing labor still more effectively Gompers personally, without authorization from the affected unions, entered into an agreement with Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, providing for a compulsory tri-partite arbitration machinery on all disputes.

"Newton D. Baker and I as individuals assumed responsibility for a course that we knew was indispensable," writes Gompers in his book "Seventy Years of

Life and Labor" describing the "simple agreement."

This sudden interest of the government in labor codes and no-strike clauses is explained by the fact that the country was swept by a powerful strike wave extending from 1915 to after the war declaration. It was a worry to the war-profiteers and imperialists.

THE STRIKE WAVE

A strike of 350,000 railroad brotherhood members was narrowly averted by the Supreme Court's O. K. of the Adamson Eight Hour Act on March 15. The I. W. W. took the lead in many strikes affecting principally basic industry and unskilled workers. At Bayonne, N. J., 5,000 oil workers; at Youngstown, 6,000 Republic steel workers; at Mesaba Range 15,000 iron miners defied 1,000 National Guardsmen in a long walkout.

Strikes spread to many fields where the A. F. of L. had leadership—mines, shipbuilding, waterfront, machinists.

After he had personally laid all the groundwork as labor member of the war council, Gompers called to a conference of all the leaders of the A. F. of L. international unions at Washington on March 12, 1917, to approve his stand. He not only received endorsement but the A. F. of L. stand was expressed through a special declaration. That document adopted Woodrow Wilson's glib phraseology, describing the "ideals" behind the war "for democracy" and at the same time sought to appease those elements who were cold to this yellout. It assured the war makers that they needn't fear to declare war. "Labor" will do its part. Twenty-five days later war was declared.

By the time President Wilson was ready to deliver his war message to Congress, Gompers and his collaborators had been able to round up only the top leadership of the unions for the war.

In the ranks of labor, especially unions, the sentiment against war was rapidly mounting. A network of anti-war organizations and conferences were cropping up everywhere uniting local union bodies and progressive organizations.

On this point Lowrin writes in his book The American Federation of Labor:

"Within the trade unions the declaration met with lukewarm endorsement or unorganized opposition. The critics were for uncompromising opposition to war and denounced the conference for helping to stampede America into war."

This opposition was even expressed by a number of high officials of labor unions.

"I see no humanitarian issues in the present war," wrote John P. White, then president of the United Mine Workers, in a letter to Gompers March 3, explaining why he refused to participate in the March 12 conference. "In my broad travels, I find little sentiment among the working people for this terrible war."

Daniel J. Tobin, who was then as today president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, protested to Gompers on the way the "unanimous" declaration was rammed down the throats of the delegates "who were not allowed to change a word."

The leaders of the garment unions and of the Typographical Union did not join in the declaration. There was strong opposition to the Gompers war stand in the

unions of New York, Chicago, Cleveland, and other areas, especially along the West Coast. With massacres and terror that followed the Irish Easter Rebellion still current news, Irish-Americans opposed joining England as an ally. The Germans, also a strong influence in the trade union movement, were certainly opposed to entry in the war.

The top officials of the A. F. of L. entered a contract with the munition makers and profiteers, but the job of making the deal effective with the millions was still to be carried through.

This is where the Committee on Public Information, set up by Wilson under the direction of George Creel, came in. This is the committee that carried through the gigantic campaign to sell the war to the American people. This is the machine that manufactured the phony stories and lies upon which the "fight for democracy" yarn was built up.

As special director of the labor relations division was Roger W. Babson, statistician and advisor of big business.

GOMPERS SELLS WAR

Gompers had already provided in August, 1916, for a special propaganda machine to sell the war to labor. This was the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, composed of labor officials and pro-war Socialists and liberals such as John Spargo, Charles Edward Russell, William English Walling and their like. The Creel committee took the American Alliance under its wing and contributed most of the finances for it. But the organization was kept formally separate, so it would more effectively serve as a "Labor Front."

On September 15, 1939, the Princeton University Press released the first rounded out study of the work of the Creel committee, "The Words That Won the War," by James R. Mook and Cedrick Larson. The authors say that the record of the Creel committee's work is a "blueprint" for such program when need for it arises. Mook and Larson have the following to say on the labor end of Creel's work:

"There were no two ways about it: Labor must be kept in line if the war was to be won. That was perhaps the biggest of all the big jobs assigned to the CPI.

"Employer groups such as the National Manufacturers Association were not reluctant to tell labor where its duty lay, but the most successful patriotic education of the working masses was through labor's own recognized bodies.

"Gompers was more important than any other man except the President himself in getting labor to accept the 'People's War.'"

Illustrating the special labor front role of the Alliance, over which Gompers was chairman, is the following from one of its letters to all local unions in the country:

"When this battle is won and the world, chastened and rejuvenated will sit down to the task of readjusting social conditions on principles of universal right and justice, we have every reason to expect labor to be an important factor, probably The Important factor in its deliberation."

Today we know how "chastened and rejuvenated" the world has become after thousands fertilized Flanders field, but in 1916 this sort of phrasology glittered to the average workman.

Railroadmen Want Raises As Owners Rake in Profits

Prepare for Nationwide Campaign to Press Demands — Roads Made \$100,000,000 in 1939 Compared to 1938 Loss

[It is the intention of the Daily Worker to print railroad news and comment every Monday hereafter. We would appreciate news and articles sent in by railmen on problems pertaining to their work and conditions. We are particularly anxious to get, without delay, reports on actions taken by individual lodges, locals, system federations or Grand Lodges which are in line with the action (reported above) by the Milwaukee Road System Federation No. 76. Address all such material to the RR News Editor, Daily Worker, 35 E. 12th St., New York City.]

By Otto Wangerlin
Railroad labor too is thinking of wage increases. Two weeks vacation with pay as the road owners prepare for "an all time high" of profit taking in the industry's history.

The call for a national movement to press these issues to a successful conclusion, advanced last October to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. Railway Employees' Department, by Milwaukee Road System Federation No. 76, ought to be supported today by the workers in all branches of railroad service.

This action of the Milwaukee Federation followed numerous resolutions and urgent requests from the Federated Shoo Craft Lodges, which compose the system organization, for the launching of a nation-wide campaign on the railroads at the earliest possible date to advance railroad wages and conditions in line with those in other industries.

"General industrial improvement, plus greatly increased railroad business and profits, higher wages and vacations with pay enjoyed by workers in most other industries, the need to increase purchasing power to keep pace with the rising cost of living, together with the fact that railroad workers have already suffered at 10 per cent wage cut in buying power since the imperialist war in Europe started Sept. 1—eloquently support the Milwaukee Federation's proposition for immediate national action for increased wages and vacations with pay on the railroads.

NOV. PROFITS UP 200 PER CENT
Business information and financial reports of the big corporations indicate the greatest general industrial improvement since 1929. Railroad business, revenue and profits have likewise shown marked advances. The Jan. 2 issue of LABOR, organ of the Standard Railway Labor Union, stated that "For November, the latest figures available, profits are estimated at \$22,000,000, as compared with \$7,422,000 in the same month last year. That's about a 200 per cent boost."

J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads announced that the roads show an aggregate net income of around \$100,000,000 for 1939—after provision for bond interest and fixed charges—compared with a net loss of \$123,000,000 in 1938.

FEBRUARY RAILROAD NOTES
Just issued by Labor Research Ass'n., New York, reports "Freight traffic hauled by the railroads in 1939 totaled 332,500,000 ton-miles, or 14.6 per cent more than in 1938, and passenger traffic amounted to 22,900,000 passenger-miles, an increase of 5.9 per cent over 1938. And 1939 freight car loadings were nearly 12 per cent over those of 1938."

Indeed, so sharp has been the increase in railroad business and profits that high officials in the industry could predict, at the annual meeting of the Milwaukee Traffic Club held a few weeks ago, that the "transportation systems are on the threshold of the most prosperous days of a decade."

The Milwaukee Federation believes that the railroad workers should participate in these improvements in railroad business and prosperity.

A LOW PAY INDUSTRY

Definite gains in wages and working conditions have been made in recent years in industries like steel, automobile, and many others, along with an increasing number of workers in all industries receiving vacations with pay. (The railroads are one of the few industries where average hourly wages have increased but one cent since 1920 and where vacations with pay have not yet been granted.) Many of the workers in these industries have only recently organized. On the other hand, railroad workers are among the oldest and best organized in the country, with a high tradition of militancy and struggle.

A comparison of average hourly wages on the railroads with those paid in other industries show the average for railroad workers is 72.1 cents, while the average for the automobile industry is 94.8 cents; for iron and steel, 82.2 cents; for coal mining, 93.2; electrical manufacturing, 80.5; rubber manufacturing, 84; rubber tires, 98.3; petroleum refining, 98 cents.

In other words, average rates of pay in the railroad industry are from 12c to 25c an hour lower than those paid in most other industries on work of a comparable nature. There is no logical reason for such

a condition to prevail any longer. Such facts and figures furnish abundant proof of the wisdom and justice of a movement to adjust wages and conditions on the railroads to the progress made by workers in other industries.

Chief among the problems of the working class nationally is the lack of adequate purchasing power to buy back the things that the workers can and do produce. This problem is reflected in the huge number of unemployed that has not varied substantially over the last critical years. Indeed, despite the pick-up in business and industrial activity, this problem has changed very little and its solution is far from being at hand.

This is particularly so in the railroad industry, where starting 1940, approximately 1,000,000 railroad workers are handling the same volume of business that required 1,800,000 workers to handle in 1929. In other words, prosperity is coming back to the railroad bankers, but not to the workers and with no increase in employment. This not only delimits the purchasing power in the hands of the people; it also means greater speed-up on the job and an increase in the amount of work done per worker, which on the railroads has almost doubled in the past 20 years. Increased wages in the railroad industry would mean an increase of purchasing power in circulation means increased demands for products of other industries.

Likewise, the introduction of two weeks' annual vacation with pay for workers in all branches of railroad service is now recognized as an essential condition of employment. Railroad workers would then gain what the workers in almost all other industries in America now enjoy. Besides improving the health of the workers and giving them an opportunity to enjoy some of the benefits of their toil, vacations with pay would tend to increase employment and help with the solution of the unemployment problems in the industry itself. With one million men working the year round forty hours per week, this would mean that two forty hour weeks spent by men on vacation would result in 80,000,000 man-hours per year. This would amount to sixteen weeks for 125,000 men now out of employment.

NO TIME TO LOSE

Remembering delays and time elapsed in getting the 5 cent raise in 1937, entailed in conferences, negotiations, arbitration and mediation proceedings, the taking of strike ballots and other time-consuming devices required under the Railway Labor Act, railroad workers everywhere should immediately pick up the challenge of the Milwaukee System Federation and raise the cry on all railroads so that a national movement for wage increases and vacations with pay can begin at once. There is no time to lose. Railroad labor will then be on the road to further improvements of their wages and conditions in keeping with the rapid progress being made by workers in other industries.

More power to the Milwaukee Federation. It proposes that this is the opportune moment for the railroad organizations to keep abreast of the time. The railroad bankers look forward to an "all-time high in 1940" but they will not relinquish a red cent unless the demand becomes national and irresistible. A speedy realization of the Milwaukee Federation's program should be made the main order of business of every system federation in the country.

**Justice Dep't Probes
12 Big Gypsum Firms**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25 (UP)—The Justice Department's investigation of the building industry was broadened Friday to include 12 gypsum companies which do between \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 of business annually. Jackson cited statistics tending to show that there are now fewer than 20 producers of gypsum in the United States, whereas there were more than 80 in the 1920's; that three companies control 75 per cent of the total volume of production, and that one company controls 50 per cent of the total volume of business.

The best defense of Browder is to make his works known to the people. Give the "Browder Library" as a gift!

Making Both Ends Meet



Cartoon in Labor, the Railway Men's National Weekly, shows the need of railroad workers for wage increases due to the increased cost of living.

Pa. CIO Votes To Form Labor Election Ticket

**Allegheny-Kiski Labor
Urges Lewis Form
Third Party**

(Continued from Page 1)

dependent political action and of the resolution to John L. Lewis follows:

"The year 1940 will be one of the cross-roads destiny for the people of the United States.

"For Labor and the whole people, the vital issues are jobs, security and peace. Unless the issues are met squarely and satisfactorily, untold suffering is in store for our nation, and the people insist and demand that they be met squarely and satisfactorily.

"It is, therefore, necessary that we approach the 1940 elections national and local—with the greatest care and understanding, for the future of our country for many years to come will be decided by the results.

"A careful examination of the political field makes clear the following: In the minds of labor and all progressives, the Republican Party certainly cannot even be considered a party through which Americans can go forward.

"Its record is a consistent one of bitter opposition to all things progressive and anything in the interest of the people.

THE NEW DEAL BETRAYED
Neither can the Democratic Party be relied upon to advance the interests of the people. It is true that in the last few years the people found it possible to work in alliance with the Democratic Party on the basis of the New Deal principles of social reform advocated by the national leadership. However, in the past several months it has become as clear as day that Roosevelt and the Democratic Party have completely turned their back on the New Deal.

"Roosevelt's proposed budget, the administration's foreign policy and the attacks on labor and civil rights generally are conclusive proof that the Democratic Party has taken for its own the platform and policies long identified with the Republican Party.

"In the State of Pennsylvania, the Democratic Party is hopelessly split. It is permeated with corruption, jealousy and petty factionalism. Furthermore, the Democratic State committee only recently voted unanimously for a third term for Roosevelt, thus giving full and open approval to those policies which have won the sharpest condemnation of the CIO AFL unions and the people generally. As the primaries draw near it is evident that the absence of a progressive program, and the calibre of known candidates make it impossible and unwise for labor and the people to express their needs and desires

Langston Hughes Flays Oppressors of Negroes

**Noted Poet, Speaking to Capital Audience, Hits
Phony 'Benevolence'; Says Negro Persecution
Is 'Cross on Back of American Democracy'**

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—"The Negro problem is the cross on the back of American democracy," declared Langston Hughes, noted Negro poet and novelist, at a packed meeting sponsored by the Washington Book Shop Friday night. Speaking on "Negro Literature," Mr. Hughes portrayed some of the vicious slights in the American scene that make a mockery of the Bill of Rights.

He described the "benevolence" of ruling class philanthropists who contribute to Negro colleges, and pointed out that the benevolence ends when the Negro graduates ask for a job.

With these and innumerable other obstacles in their path, he said, it is amazing to view the great cultural achievements that have been made by the Negro people. He praised the advances made by the CIO in organizing Negro workers and emphasized the fact that the "basis of the Negro problem is deeply rooted in economics." He attacked the anti-democratic film crowd practices which are manifested daily in every section of America.

In reciting some of his own poetry, Mr. Hughes brought home the realities of discrimination, unemployment and economic slavery. One of his poems was the lament of a Negro forced into labor on the Mississippi levees, while another dealt with the plight of a worker turned down by WPA.

The meeting ended with Mr. Hughes reading his powerful "Let America Be America Again," and a stirring call for the extension of democracy to the white workers, poor farmers and the 14,000,000 Negroes who are denied liberty and justice.

**Hearing Set
Bill to Ban
Poll Taxes**

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—A public hearing was set today for March 4 on the Geyer "Bill to abolish the poll tax as a qualification for voting in federal elections — a measure urged by John L. Lewis in his recent speech before the American Youth Congress to enfranchise millions of disfranchised Southern Negro and white voters.

The hearing on the bill will be held before a subcommittee of the House judiciary committee, the chairman of which is Rep. Francis Walters, D. Pa. Among those scheduled to be heard in support of the bill are Maury Maverick, mayor of San Antonio, Tex., and Cramp-ton Harris, Birmingham, Ala., attorney who is pressing a test of poll tax laws in the courts on behalf of the Southern Conference for Human Rights Civil Rights Committee.



On January 1st of this year, the new Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act with its stringent labeling requirements became effective, and although the law permits the use of some of the older labels for another six months, from now on, you will note a gradual change in the amount of information to be found on labels of tagged foods and drugs, and if you will only train yourself to read all labels attentively, you will find many more facts than formerly, to guide you in getting safe products and good value with respect to quantity and purity of ingredients. Although the law is far from adequate, it is improvement over the old law it is far from adequate.

The new Act provides the Department of Agriculture with an important authority which was lacking in the Act of 1906. This is the authority to establish reasonable definitions and standards of identity for common foods and standards of quality and fill of containers.

The foregoing features of the new Act as it applies to foods, are safeguards provided for the consumer,

White Dallas Lawyer Blasts Connally, Demands Anti- Lynching Bill Be Passed

New York Starts Drive For Nat'l Negro Congress

**N. Y. Council Pushes Drive for Large Delegation;
Baker Stresses Burning Issues Before Negro
People on War, Lynching, Unemployment**

The Greater New York Council of the National Negro Congress will begin preparations this week for a large New York delegation to the Third National Congress which will be held in Washington April 26, 27, 28. At a preliminary meeting of community and civic leaders held Saturday at the Harlem YWCA, plans were adopted for an intensive drive to secure delegates from the various local organizations.

Outlining the vital issues affecting the Negro people of Harlem, James H. Baker, head of the New York Council, stressed the widespread unemployment among Harlem citizens, the fight for jobs and against bad housing conditions, as key problems requiring consistent and united action on the part of all organizations and individuals.

Assailing the Dies Committee as a threat to American democracy and the rights of minority groups, Stanley M. Isaacs, Borough President of Manhattan, urged the more than fifty community leaders present at the meeting to redouble their efforts in the fight to safeguard the democratic rights of all the people which are now under fire by the reactionaries.

HITS WAR DRIVE
He pointed out that the drive toward war, if not checked by the people, would result in the destruction of civil and democratic rights of minorities as well as the majority of the American people.

Other Negro Community figures who emphasized the need of a national gathering of the Negro people to discuss their plight and to draw up plans of action for 1940, were Dr. Charles A. Rennie and Judge Myles A. Paige.

Representatives of organizations who pledged their support of the National Negro Congress, made concrete proposals for a concerted drive against high rents, crime and delinquency, education and the right to work.

A meeting of the Council to work out final plans for a monster mass meeting to be held March 13th on education, relief and housing, will be held at 8:30 tonight at the Harlem Art Center, 290 Lenox Ave.

The mass meeting will be sponsored jointly by the Congress and several other organizations.

**Birth Control
Lecture at Forum**

Birth Control will be the topic of Dr. Cheri Appel at the Attic Forum tonight at 8:30 o'clock.

The forum meets at Burnside Manor, 71 West Burnside Ave., Bronx.

Dr. Appel is a well-known authority on the subject and is head of the International Workers Order Birth Control Clinic. She is also a director of the Margaret Sanger Institute.

There will be questions and answers following the discussion.

East Side Forum Today
Leonard Wacker, attorney for the East Side Tenants League, will deliver a talk on "The Law and Landlord-Tenant Relationships" at the League's headquarters at 145 Suffolk St., tonight at 8 P.M.

statement must be in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count, and must be conspicuously located.

No longer is it possible for a combination of well known food ingredients to masquerade under a fanciful or distinctive grade name as allowed under the old Act. The common name of the food, or the ingredients, must be given. The new law calls for the name and address of the responsible manufacturer, packer or distributor, on all food packages.

Another new section applies to food for special dietary uses. If the label claims that such foods have special vitamins, minerals, and other dietary properties, the amounts or proportions of such vitamins or minerals and other ingredients, must be satisfactory under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture for the use indicated.

These are the principal provisions of the new Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act as it relates to foods.

Negro Worker's Letter Describes Brutal Oppression

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—Blasting the absurd arguments offered by the reactionary Senators of the South in opposing the passage of the anti-lynching bill, James Davis, a prominent white lawyer of Dallas, Texas, who has always voted for Tom Connally, declared last week in a long letter to Sen. Connally that the old arguments against the bill can no longer hold weight.

In his letter, a copy of which was sent to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Davis wrote, "as long as there is one instance anywhere where the mob takes charge, there is a crying need for the anti-lynching bill. The life and liberty of the individual, to him and from his standpoint, are worth as much to such an individual as the life and liberty of the 130,000,000 inhabitants of the United States."

Additional proof, if such were needed, for the immediate passage of the anti-lynching bill, is contained in a letter from a Negro worker in Louisiana and addressed to the NAACP.

CONNALLY BLASTED

This letter gives the lie to Sen. Thomas Connally, chief filibuster, who has said that he will bring witnesses from Texas to Washington to prove that there is no need for passing the bill. The full text of the letter follows:

"I am writing this in behalf of the Anti-Lynching Bill. I was reading in the paper where they were trying to get it through the Senate. I am praying this Anti-Lynching Bill will pass because it's the only help the Negro have to develop himself to the high stage of life in the South."

"I was reading in the paper where a Senator in the South was saying that he was going to bring some colored people to prove that we don't need an Anti-Lynching Bill in the South, but God knows that we need a bill like that in the South because we have no rights at all. They kill, as like a chicken raiser kill his chicken, when he get ready. They do us the same way down here in the South."

Meanwhile, with hearings on the bill scheduled to get March 3, the NAACP has just sent out a call urging all organizations and individuals to write letters to their Senators calling upon them to vote for cloture (limitation of debate) in order to preclude a filibuster against the bill.

TONIGHT AT 8:30! Defend YOUR Magazine

**Spike the Threat of
Political Suppression Against**

NEW MASSES

ESTABLISHED 1911

Attend the

Public Defense Rally

of New Masses

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119 EAST 11TH STREET, N. Y. C.

DEFENSE MEETING CHAIRMAN

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Major Milton Wolff

Is Freedom of the Press in Jeopardy?

Admission Free

Daily Worker

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1940

Which Finland—?

Labor's Challenge to Hoover

When some Park Ave. debutante or Wall Street stock broker drinks an extra glass of champagne "for the relief of Finland" the common people of America are entitled to ask—

WHICH FINLAND?

Just as there are two Americas—the America of the millions who toil for a bare livelihood and the upper-class America of Wall Street, Park Ave. and Palm Beach—so there are two Finlands.

There is the Finland of the hard-working Finnish peasants and workers; and there is the Finland of Baron Von Mannerheim, ex-Czarist general, and Premier Rytty, millionaire puppet of the Bank of England.

When Herbert Hoover and President Roosevelt heave soba over "little Finland" we want to know—which Finland?

A special dispatch to the Daily Worker Saturday, based on official Finnish statistics, reveals the stark poverty of the Finnish peasantry which sweats under the heel of the Mannerheim regime and its foreign capitalist masters. Fully 50 per cent of Finnish farm lands are owned by a tiny group of big landlords. The beautiful forests of Finland are owned through stock corporations by British capitalists. Hundreds of thousands of Finnish farmers are so poor that they own no ploughs, and must hire themselves out as part-time laborers to the landlords or paper and nickel factories and mines.

Is it to rescue these impoverished Finnish people (the majority of the population) that Wall Street and Park Ave. are shaking a tin up in the faces of the American people for "relief"? Is it to help these downtrodden Finnish people to overthrow the Mannerheim tyranny that the Roosevelt Administration proposes "loans" to Finland?

Nonsense! How can the people who are responsible for the poverty and insecurity of the American people have any sincere interest in liberating the poverty-stricken masses of Finland?

We have a genuine test for these Park Ave. "friends" of Finland.

Are they ready to support the program of the People's Finnish Government at Terioki which calls for breaking up the landlord estates and giving land to the Finnish farmers whom they are supposed to love?

On Dec. 4, the Terioki Government—the real Finland—proposed, with the defeat of the Mannerheim tyranny, the following farm program, in addition to other socially progressive measures:

1. Confiscation of big landlords without touching property of middle farmers, and transfer of such lands to farmers who have little or no land.
2. Exemption of farmers from payment of tax arrears.
3. Government measures to aid small and medium business through State control of the banks now owned mainly by British capitalists.
4. Eight hour day, social measures for education, etc., etc.

What do Hoover and Roosevelt think about this program of the real Finland? Will they support it? We know that, in reality, they are rushing funds to Mannerheim to help CRUSH this real Finland of the common people, to keep it enslaved to foreign imperialist capital.

The American people remember how Hoover gave "relief" to the biggest banks of America—through huge Government subsidies. This was his idea of helping America. But he was helping HIS America, not the America of the common man. The same is true of the latest "relief" for Finland. It is to help the upper-crust Finland, not the Finland of the masses, to whom the "Finnish relief" of Hoover is a deadly menace.

Yes, we want to help Finland, the Finland of the workers and farmers. To help them, the workers and farmers of America should spurn the Hoover "relief" and Roosevelt war "loans." Let American Labor ask of the Hoover-Wall Street panhandlers who come with their fake "sympathy"—

WHICH FINLAND? Mannerheim's or the peoples?

British Bombs Are Falling Over India

For four hundred years, British imperialism has been sweating the people of India. The slavery of the Indian nation under the heel of England is one of the shocking chapters in modern history. The full story has not yet been told.

Under British rule, millions live in rags, eating scraps, dying in famines, while every year a river of gold flows from India to the coffers of the British bankers in London.

Time and again have the Indian people

sought their freedom from this yoke. Promises made to them have been betrayed. Instead of freedom, they have had the lash, the bayonet and now the bombing of villages.

The Indian people want some of the "democracy" that England says she is fighting for. The answer, according to the latest news, is that British bombing planes are murdering men, women and children from the air. Large-scale military operations are being launched against the peoples of Northern India who are being driven from their districts by brute force.

The Indian people are tasting British "democracy" in the shattering explosions of falling bombs; they see British imperialist civilization in the murder of their children.

It is significant that the Indian working class is taking the stage. At Calcutta, a strike of 40,000 textile workers has just wiped out a wage cut. This will give added force to the national liberation movement.

No terrorism can gag the Indian people, any more than terrorism can gag the Irish nation. At Nagpur, a mass meeting of 30,000 demanded freedom, and called upon the peoples of England, France, and Germany to halt the imperialist war by getting rid of their reactionary governments.

This is what the British want to strangle while they prate of their "civilization" and their "democracy."

Coming: A New Recession

The warning by the Workers Alliance that the country is "fast plunging into a recession as severe in its intensity as 1937," should be taken to heart by the people everywhere.

The 1,100,000 gain in employment since the start of the so-called "war-boom" has already been wiped out in the last month and a half, the Alliance points out. In the face of this situation, the WPA program calling for the discharge of 800,000 more workers between March and June 30, means not only suffering for the families immediately involved, but the hastening of another recession.

The Alliance's demand that the WPA rolls "be immediately lifted to not less than 3,000,000" becomes therefore a minimum demand in view of the sharpening unemployment crisis.

In this connection, the "American Standards Work and Assistance Act," introduced by Rep. Marcantonio, is certain to win widespread support wherever its contents are made known to the people. Taking into account the manner in which the WPA program has degenerated, the Marcantonio bill calls for a new works program, with an immediate minimum of 3,000,000 jobs at prevailing wages for all employables who cannot find work in private industry.

With the Roosevelt Administration itself now heading the wreckers of the various work programs, the people must rely on their own strength to undo the damage already done and to make new gains. The "National End Unemployment Day," sponsored by the Workers' Alliance on March 23, will provide an excellent opportunity for the people to make their voices heard.

Letters From Our Readers

Browder Laid Bare the Administration's War Drive

Seattle, Washington.

Editor, Daily Worker:

When Comrade Earl Browder ran for Congress, he did the American people a great and necessary service. For Browder laid bare before the voters the real and terrible issues upon which his indictment and conviction was based; that the Roosevelt Administration, in haste to clear the way for United States entry into the second imperialist war, was methodically taking measures calculated to knife the Communist Party—the toughest obstacle in its path; hence, the crude and deceitful attempt to muzzle the clarion voice of its foremost spokesman—Browder; that the government sought as its ultimate goal more than the burial of the Communist Party—the complete subservience of the whole people to the prosecution of its war of aggression. In short, he impressed upon the common voters the imminent danger of a fascist regime over civil rights, in complete violation and denial of the Bill of Rights.

The YCLers wish to congratulate Comrade Browder on his successful campaign; above all for having most effectively served the interest of the masses for peace, and for vigorously serving warning to the Administration that the common people have no kind of enthusiasm concerning war, of by and for Wall Street capital.

We YCLers take the cue from Browder. We will combat the loud, hate-inciting din of yellow capitalist journalism by redoubling our efforts to spread far and wide and everlastingly the platform of Communists everywhere: Liberty, Security and Peace!—the cry, ing need of the American masses.

CENTRAL BRANCH YCL.

Liberty Our Forefathers Fought for Not Ours to Give Away—

South Norwalk, Conn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

We have inherited the liberty our forefathers fought for but it is not ours to give away. We have the right to benefit from it but not the right to abuse it for we must hand it down intact to those who come after us. Posterity will either honor or curse our memory, depending on the way we acquit ourselves. Liberty is more precious than gold and can be retained only while we are still laboring under the illusion that it is all ours. From all indications it is diminishing as money power grows more monopolistic and more dominant.

M.B.

F.D.R.-HOOVER 'RELIEF' IS AGAIN PATH TO WAR ON USSR

(Continued from Page 1)

armed intervention," Lansing wrote. "The British, French, Italian and Japanese governments could be told that armed intervention would have to depend on Mr. Hoover's recommendations after he had proceeded further with his work."

"Armed intervention to protect the humanitarian work done by the commission would be much preferable to armed intervention before the work had begun."

Other important revelations in the second volume of the Lansing papers are:

That the United States government in 1915 used the threat of military force to obtain possession of the strategically placed Virgin Islands from Denmark.

That the United States government bullied the Scandinavian countries, as well as the Latin American Republics, in an effort to make them relinquish their neutrality and enter the war.

That the Wilson administration helped finance the Kaledin white guard armies in an effort to destroy the Soviet regime.

IMPORTANT DATA MISSING

That the United States government gave the go ahead signal for large scale Japanese intervention against the Soviet Union in 1918.

Although the published volumes of Lansing papers are a valuable addition to material already made public by the Senate Munitions Committee and by the State Department, they are by no means a complete record of Secretary Lansing's documents, memoranda and cables.

References to important papers are repeatedly marked with the footnote—"Not found in State Department files." What happened to these papers is not disclosed.

Incomplete though they may be, the Lansing papers do cast a valuable spotlight on the role of the Wilson administration during the first imperialist war which makes easier the role of the Roosevelt administration during the second world war.

In view of the hypocritical gestures of friendship for the Scandinavian countries which are now being made by the Administration at the same time that it is helping to drag them into an anti-Soviet war, it is extremely pertinent to recall the record of the Wilson administration in regard to these countries.

Wilson and Lansing began negotiations in 1915 which were consummated in 1917 for the purchase of the Virgin Islands, then known as the Danish West Indies, from Denmark. Both officials realized at that time that the United States would enter the war against Germany, and they considered these Caribbean Islands of great strategic value.

A CAUTIOUS FEELER

Denmark was reluctant to sell, and on Nov. 15, 1915, the Danish Minister in Washington was instructed to ask Lansing bluntly "in case the Danish government did not agree to a sale of the islands whether the United States would feel it necessary to take possession of them."

In a memorandum to Wilson dated the same day, Lansing reported his reply as follows: "I told the Minister that while I had not had in mind such action at the present time, as I had hoped that some form of negotiations would result in the transfer of the sovereignty of the islands to this government, that I could conceive of circumstances which would compel such an action on our part."

BLACKMAIL TACTICS

"He asked me what those circumstances were and I replied that the possible consequence of absorption of Denmark by a great power would create a situation which it would be difficult to meet other than by occupation of the islands, and such action would undoubtedly cause serious consequences."

"The other circumstance was that if Denmark voluntarily, or under coercion, transferred title to the Danish West Indies to another European power, which would seek to convert them into a naval base."

Denmark bowed to the threat of superior force, and informed the Wilson administration that "our country is placed in such a position that it will not be able to refuse to consider a proposition from the United States, if such a proposition be made."

Wilson patted Lansing on the back for threatening Denmark with military action and told him in a note on Dec. 29, 1915:

"I think the lack you took with the Danish Minister a very serviceable one, and feel that, on the whole, the negotiations look quite promising."

The Virgin Islands incident is not the only example of coercion of the Scandinavian countries revealed by the Lansing papers.

Lansing wrote the President in a memorandum of Nov. 30, 1917 of his plans to force Sweden and Norway to discontinue all trade with Germany and restrict its vessels to carrying materials for the Allies—a step which meant almost certain involvement in the war for these countries.

"The War Trade Board is desirous of controlling the movements of Swedish and Norwegian ships coming to the American ports by

the refusal of licenses until the owners or masters sign the 'Bunker Agreement' by which in general they undertake not to assist the enemy, but to transport cargoes for the Allies."

This attempt by the War Trade Board violated treaties of long standing between the United States and the two Scandinavian countries, and they both protested vehemently.

Lansing's answer was a recommendation to the President "to brogue the treaties by a resolution of the Senate" and thus force the two countries to submit to the arbitrary and menacing demand of the War Trade Board.

In view of this record, there would appear to be ample reason to entertain doubts about the motives of the Roosevelt Administration more than 20 years later when it professes friendship for the Scandinavian countries and yet incites them to enter the war.

THE LATIN REPUBLICS

Pertinent, too, in the light of present day events is the story of United States relations with Latin America as told in the Lansing papers.

The United States, remember, was supposed to be fighting for the independence of small nations and to make the "world safe for democracy."

But the Wilson Administration ruthlessly forced the Latin American republics to declare war on Germany, intervened forcibly in Haiti and interfered in the internal affairs of Mexico.

When Lansing was still counselor of the State Department before William Jennings Bryan resigned from that office in protest against the policies of the Wilson administration, he was already advocating a policy of increased intervention in Latin America.

On June 11, 1914, Lansing wrote Wilson urging "restatement" of the Monroe Doctrine making possible greater interference in the affairs of the Latin American republics. Lansing faithfully carried out this policy later when he became Secretary of State.

INTERVENTION IN HAITI

He attempted to defend the landing of American marines in Haiti in 1915 with the mealy mouthed phrases which were typical of the Wilson Administration throughout. When the Haitian Minister conveyed a mild protest against the American marines, Lansing reported his answer to the President as follows:

"I assured him of our entirely unselfish motives and that in landing marines in Haiti we had acted on account of two reasons: first, that it was in the interest of humanity and, second, that in case we had not taken the step, in all probability some other nation would have felt called upon to do so."

On Aug. 9, 1915, Lansing blandly informed Admiral Caperton, in charge of the American marines in Haiti, whom to have elected as President of Haiti.

"Allow election of President to take place whenever Haitians wish," Lansing instructed Caperton. "United States prefers election of Dartignevue."

Lansing expressed himself on the proposition of democracy in Haiti in a memorandum to President Wilson on the same date as follows: "I do not see why it would not be as easy to control a government with a President as it is to control the Haitian Congress and administrative officers."

Practical man that he was, Lansing told the President that he considered the only effective way of keeping a tight grip on the Haitian situation "is to obtain control for a time at least of the prize which these chiefs (meaning political and military leaders in Haiti) seek, namely, the public revenue of the republic."

An example of the way in which Lansing cavalierly ordered the Latin American republics around is provided in a memorandum which he sent to President Wilson six days after our entry in the war.

"I believe that it would be for our interest to have Guatemala in the war, and very possibly Honduras, as it would offer a constant check upon Mexico in case its government should adopt any measures in the interest of Germany."

A more or less complete account of American intervention against the Soviet Union in 1918-19 is contained in the four volumes on the relations of the United States with Russia published by the State Department in 1933 and in "America's Siberian Adventure," the book written by General William S. Graves who commanded America's army of intervention.

THE ATTACK IN USSR

But the second volume of the Lansing papers does contain some significant and interesting highlights on this unsavory chapter of American history.

In April, 1917, before the Soviet Government was set up in Russia, Lansing and Wilson conceived of the scheme of sending the Root Commission, which would include so-called liberals and labor leaders, to Russia in order to check the growing influence of the Bolsheviks.

"I wish we could do something to prevent the socialist element in Russia from carrying out any plan which would destroy efficiency

of the Allied Powers," Lansing wrote to Wilson on April 11.

"My suggestion would be that a commission, say of three men, be sent at once to Russia, if agreeable to that government, and that one of the commissioners be Samuel Gompers who would have a very decided influence with the labor elements in Russia and prevent in a large measure, I believe, the tendency of the socialists toward a separate peace with Germany."

Wilson heartily approved of the Lansing plan, but felt that Gompers would never do because the Russian workers would be able to see through him and later suggested James Duncan as the "labor representative" on the Root commission.

Here is the way in which Wilson discussed the problem in a memorandum to Lansing:

IN SEARCH OF A STOOGE

"Gompers himself and the leaders immediately associated with him are known to be pronounced opponents of socialism and would hardly be influential in the present ruling circles of labor at Petrograd and yet we shall have to be careful if we are to send a real representative of American labor not to send a socialist."

The Lansing papers next record how the Wilson administration passed from attempts to stop the rise of the Bolsheviks to power to moves extending aid to military intervention against the new socialist republic.

On Dec. 10, 1917, Lansing wrote Wilson that he had reached the following conclusions:

"That the Bolshevik domination broken in the Russian armies might be reorganized and become an important factor in the war by next Spring or Summer."

"That the hope of a stable Russian government lies for the present in a military dictatorship backed by loyal disciplined troops."

"That the only apparent nucleus for an organized movement sufficiently strong to supplant the Bolsheviks and establish a government would seem to be the group of general officers with General Kaledin, the hetman of the Don Cossacks."

AID TO WHITE GUARDS

Lansing urged speedy Allied and American help for Kaledin because he feared "that German intrigue and Bolshevik intrigue and Bolshevik false representations will speedily impair the morale of Kaledin's followers unless something is done to give them hope that they will, if their movement gains sufficient strength, receive moral and material aid from this government."

After consultation with the wily and hypocritical Wilson and with Secretary of Treasury William Gibbs McAdoo, Lansing cabled Ambassador Walter Page in London that the United States would give aid to the Kaledin White Guards but would have to do so secretly by means of special loans to the Allies.

The essential part of Lansing's telegram to Page said:

"It would seem unwise for this government to support openly Kaledin and his party because of the attitude which it seems advisable to take with the Petrograd authorities, but is felt that the Kaledin group should be shown that the Allied governments are most sympathetic with his efforts."

"Without actually recognizing his group as a de facto government, which is at present impossible since it has not taken form, this government cannot under the law loan money to him to carry forward his movement."

"The only practicable course seems to be for the British and French governments to finance the Kaledin enterprise in so far as it is necessary, and for this government to loan them the money to do so."

"In that way we would comply with the statute and at the same time strengthen a movement which seems to present the best possibility of retaining a Russian army in the field."

Wilson's comment on this telegram to Page was short and sweet: "This has my entire approval."

BACKS TOKIO'S ATTACKS

One of the most sordid incidents in American intervention against the Soviet Union is the story of how the United States gave encouragement to military action by the Japanese government which had as its actual object the conquest of Siberia.

Because of the clash of imperialist interests in the Far East, the United States and the other Allied governments were not able to achieve complete harmony with the Japanese government, which had far-flung ambitions of its own.

But the Lansing papers show that these conflicts were at least temporarily set aside in the interests of anti-Soviet intervention.

Lansing revealed that Japanese Foreign Minister Motono had offered "to declare publicly the disinterestedness of Japan and also the pledge to carry on military activities as far as the Ural Mountains—that is, to the confines of Asia."

The Secretary of State was disturbed by this pledge of the Japanese not to go into European Russia. He wanted the Japanese militarists to go the whole hog.

"My own belief is that Japan in-

Colombian Unions Under Attack by War Clique Lackeys

By Jorge Jugueros Peralta

BOGOTA, Colombia, Feb. 25 (ICN).—One of the most serious effects of the imperialist war in Europe for the working class of Colombia is the attack of reaction upon the trade union movement, which is today threatened with disruption.

Trade union unity was achieved by the Colombian working class after long years of struggle. There is now at Bogota a single Trade Union Center, to which are affiliated workers, peasants and the Indians. This has become a strong weapon in the hands of the exploited people in defense of their interests against the ferocious attacks of reaction.

This trade union unity is highly cherished by the working class, and the masses are willing to make all sacrifices to preserve it. At the same time it gives many sleepless nights to the reactionaries, whose brutal attacks have been rebuffed since the Workers Congress was held in Medellin five years ago, at which time trade union unity was established by the merging of the two existing trade union organizations into a single powerful trade union body.

The splitting maneuvers of reaction, which can always find its paid lackeys to work against the interests of the people, have found their way into the Colombian Workers Federation. This situation is analyzed editorially in the columns of "La Hora," central organ of the Communist Party of Colombia, as follows:

"Once more, on the eve of a new economic crisis, the sordid consequences of which are being thrown upon the shoulders of the working people, the offensive of an anti-unity drive is being launched in a well-organized manner. Maneuvers are being made within the Colombian Workers Confederation, where political intrigues and personal matters are taking the place of the most important problems of the workers."

"The offensive has been directed, in the first place, against the strongest affiliated body of the C.T.C., the FEDENAL (Federation of Air, Maritime, and River Transport Workers Union), which the shipowners have determined to destroy when their contracts expire in July."

"Their tactics were well observed during the last conference of the organization, held at Puerto Barrio. Because of their maneuvers (utilizing their henchmen within the union) it was not possible to present a united ticket for the election of officers to the Executive Committee. Two slates were accordingly presented to the members: a unity list, which rallied 43 votes, and another slate, which received 38 votes. As a result, the unity group elected 8 members to the Executive Committee and the opposition 6."

"In accordance with trade union democracy, as well as with the electoral system of the country (proportional representation) there should have been no difficulty about the results of the elections. But the splitters refused to recognize the results of this democratic election and are attempting to provoke a crisis within the union in the interest of the shipowners."

"The Colombian trade union movement is suffering from very serious internal friction. It can be expected that, as before, the splitters will be defeated in their attempt to smash the trade union movement. The workers know from their own experiences that the splitters are the same enemies of yesterday, and that those who are defending trade union unity are the ones who have always been the staunchest fighters for unity and for the defense of the interests of the working class."

WAR CLOSES MARKETS

Colombia has lost its most important market for coffee, Germany, because of the imperialist war now raging in Europe, but the National Confederation of Coffee Planters is refusing to even consider the offer of the Soviet Union to buy Colombian coffee.

The loss of the German market has had and continues to have serious consequences for the national economy of the country. Since the outbreak of the war, the price of coffee has declined 4 cents per pound or 7 (Colombian) cents per pound. In terms of the annual harvest, this will mean a loss of 24 million Colombian pesos. The price continues to go down steadily.

Colombia's second market, the United States, cannot consume the amount of coffee previously exported to Germany. Consequently, a severe economic crisis threatens the country. Depreciation of Colombian money, ruin for the small farmer, and the further reduction of exports—all stem from the loss of the coffee market and the crisis consequent on it.

The problem, it is clear, is to find a new market for Colombian coffee. Interchange with other American countries offers no perspectives, because coffee is the main product in almost all Latin American countries.

There is, however, a country which offers great perspectives, the Soviet Union—a country of 183,000,000 inhabitants, which is anxious to become the buyer of the national product of Colombia. Well-informed sources report that the Soviet Union intends to become the main buyer of the country's coffee, and that the Soviet Union could be the distributing center of Colombian coffee for Germany, the Scandinavian countries, and the Balkans.

The National Confederation of Coffee Planters, however, is refusing to give any attention to this proposal. It is even pretending to ignore the Soviet offer. The reason is obvious—the big planters are too busy gathering up the surplus to send to the White Guard gangs of Baron Mannerheim, who is so valiantly defending the capitalist system of exploitation of the Finnish people.

tends to go into Siberia anyway and that it might be a restraint upon her if she should make a declaration such as Motono proposed," Lansing wrote Wilson on Feb. 27, 1918.

"So far as this government is concerned I think that all that would be required would be a practical assurance to Japan in taking this step."

Wilson was crafty as usual, and did not consider it "wise to join the governments of the Entente in asking the Japanese government to act in Siberia."

But the Wilson government did inform the British, French and Italian Ambassadors in Washington that we would have no objection at all to their making the request with the blessings of the United States.

The cautiously and hypocritically worded telegram shown to the Allied Ambassadors said of the attitude of this government: "It has no objection to that request being made, and it wishes to assure the Japanese government that it has entire confidence that it is doing so as an ally of Russia, with no purpose but to save Siberia from the invasion of the armies and intrigues of Germany and with entire willingness to leave the determination of all questions that may affect the permanent fortunes of Siberia to the council of peace."

Of course, the various armies of intervention were beaten back by the newly formed Red Army. But the story of United States cooperation with these unsuccessful attempts assumes added significance today in the light of new attempts to crush the only socialist republic.

Help the Victims Of a Frameup

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The proposition that San Francisco maritime unions resort to terrorism and violence in their activities is one wholly lacking in evidence. Tradition gives the impression that waterfronts are tough and dangerous districts—that seafaring men are a hard-boiled and unmanageable element.

Police records tell a different story. Crimes are so rare on the waterfront, newspapers feature them as novelties when they do occur. When you consider the eagerness of anti-union forces to associate lawlessness with the waterfront, the record becomes remarkable.

Murders, robberies and fights are not so uncommon in the better class residential districts and night clubs. They are taken for granted. But on the waterfront, the slightest rumormongering is bound to be played up to the utmost. Anything smacking of terrorism or violence would be buttered over the headlines of the nation. For six years the waterfront has been overrun with undercover men, stool pigeons and provocateurs. Their job has been to locate or create lawlessness in order to provide a basis for employer propaganda. It is doubtful if a union leader could park his car two inches too close to a hydrant without it being observed and challenged. Yet the alleged violence has never been forthcoming and spies have been unable to provoke it.

In 1938 John Shoemaker, business agent of the Longshore Union, was waylaid and slugged. But the thugs turned out to be members of the disruptive "Lost Battalion" clique operating on the front under the blessings of the shipowners.

There have been numerous other slappings, but in every case, we find the victims are union members and officials and their attackers strikebreakers associated with the employers in one way or another.

The two main cases cited are the Modesto dynamite case and the murder of Engineer Alberto on the freighter "Point Lobos" in 1936.

As for the Modesto case, it was investigated by a special committee of the state assembly which publicly declared it to be a frameup by the Standard Oil Company. The investigation resulted after one of the investigators of the frameup had been trapped into a confession. Dynamite had been planted in an automobile that was carrying men to do picket duty. The car was stopped at a prearranged point. The men were arrested and sent to the penitentiary.

The murder aboard the "Point Lobos" was just that—a murder, such as are common in residential districts, but rare on ships or docks. Who did it or why, no one has revealed. Three of the finest union men on the waterfront were sent

to San Quentin for asserted complicity in it. No one even suggests they committed the crime. Two of them were in San Francisco at the time the crime took place in Alameda. One of them was aboard the ship—but he had to be there because he was a member of the engine-room. No one could suggest or discover the slightest motive linking these men—Earl King, Ernest Ramsey and Frank Conner—with the crime.

Ernest Ramsey, representing the Marine Firemen's Union, was aboard the ship the previous day to adjust a dispute with Engineer Alberto. The matter was adjusted quickly and without quarrel. Newspapers, however, played the case up as an example of union terrorism and crusaded on the basis of halting violence on the waterfront.

What violence? This crime was a rare novelty. Indeed, there wasn't another similar case they could point to.

Earl Warren, then district attorney of Alameda, now state attorney general, used the case to further his political ambitions—dramatized it as a case of the People vs. Maritime Union terrorism. It has since been learned that one member of the jury who professed not to know the prosecutors, was so well acquainted with the assistant prosecutor he loaned him thousands of dollars without any security.

King, Ramsey and Conner are still in San Quentin. Their case comes up before the parole board this month. Their pardon application is endorsed by both A. F. of L. and CIO unions. I have only had space here to touch on a few of the contradictions and absurdities involved in their frameup. Those men are as innocent of that crime as you are.

It takes the edge off the Mooney victory when you consider that while we were freeing one man unjustly imprisoned, they were busy framing three more.

The routine of legal procedure can no more free King, Ramsey and Conner than it could Tom Mooney or Warren K. Billings. I am bringing up this matter now because the demand for their freedom should be made part and parcel of every union activity—the same as the Mooney-Billings case. I'll say more about this case later. Meanwhile, address of the King, Ramsey, Conner Defense Committee is 24 California Street, San Francisco. They can send you full literature on the subject.

Box-Office Boycott Is Best Answer to Selznick's 'GWTW'

Lavender and Lace Lynch Film Aids War Mongers

This is the sixth of a series of articles on "The Negro and Hollywood."

By David Platt

At the beginning of this series we pointed out that Hollywood plays up the worst white-chauvinist slanders against the Negro race in films in which the Negro is shown in the most servile relationship. The deeper the economic crisis the more vicious the attacks against all minorities and especially the Negroes as the most oppressed minority in America.

"Birth of a Nation" appeared during the second year of the imperialist war in Europe and in the midst of a serious economic situation at home. By whipping up a lynch hatred against Negroes, by glorifying Ku Klux violence and distorting the whole progressive movement of Negro and white throughout the Civil War and Reconstruction Period, "Birth of a Nation" aided jingoists in whipping up hysteria against civil liberties and Negro rights preparatory to drawing the country into the fight to save Morgan's millions.

"Gone with the Wind" serves a very similar function in this present period of economic distress at home and imperialism abroad. It asks us to sympathize with a reactionary cause (slavery) at a time when the Ku Kluxers, the Silver, White and Blue Shirts and their friends in Washington are threatening the Bill of Rights and every progressive cause North and South. "Gone with the Wind" is no accident. It is part of the reactionary drive to thrust this country back to pre-civil war conditions and if Wall Street had its way, the Negro people would be back in chains.

Four Million Dollar Insult

The first performance of Selznick's four million dollar insult took place appropriately enough in Atlanta, Georgia, national headquarters of the Ku Klux Klan which "GWTW" glorifies as the savior of white womanhood. On the afternoon before the Atlanta premiere Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party addressed 600 students of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass. on the war danger. The scenes in Atlanta with the flags of the Confederacy flying as a reminder to the aristocracies of the North and South that the union was in danger from the advocates of peace and the Wagner Act, added emphasis to Browder's anti-war speech.

Atlanta had not seen such excitement since the massacre of the Negro population in that city thirty-three years ago. Obviously enough, it was Thomas Dixon's play "The Klansman" first produced in 1906 (later made into "Birth of a Nation") that was held partly responsible for the pogrom against Negroes in Atlanta in 1907. "Gone with the Wind" is a streamlined, sugar-coated version of that play.

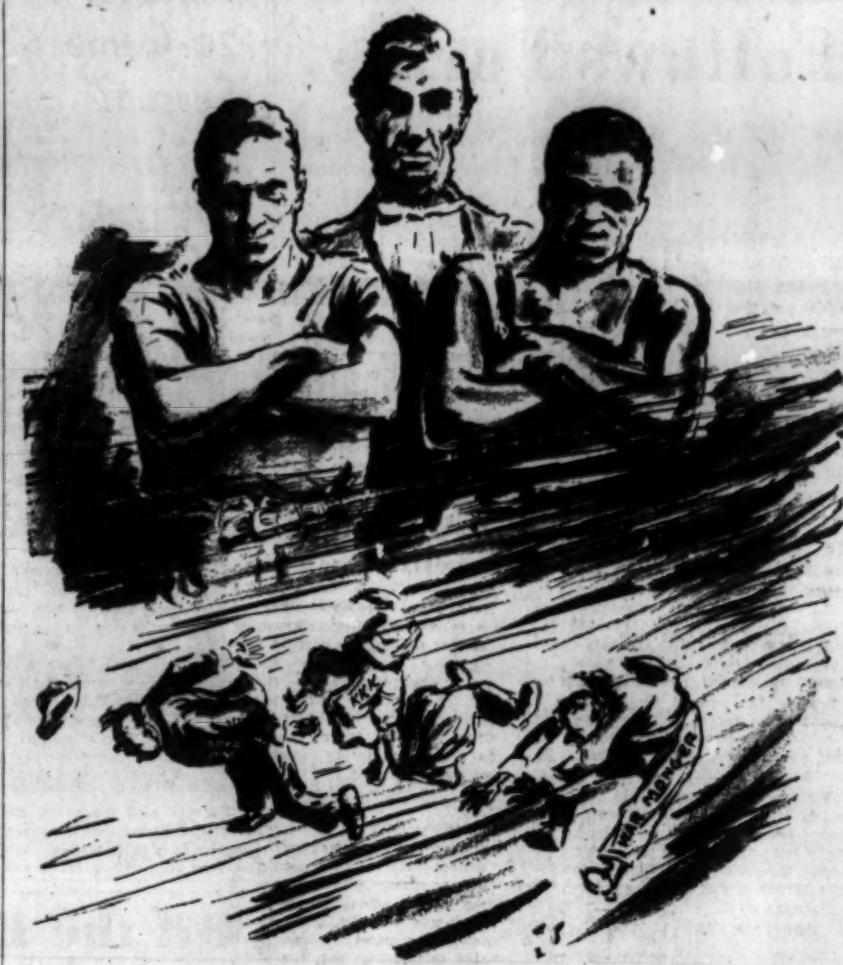
The Chamber of Commerce declared a holiday for the world premiere of the film and Atlanta's newspapers printed seditious editions which revived hopes in the hearts of the descendants of the slaveocracy for a revival of the whip and the branding iron with which to beat down the developing progressive movement of Negro and white in the South. To make certain that the social set got it right, the newspapers printed three separate versions of the rebel yell.

Remembrance of Slave Days

The flags of the Confederacy lined Peachtree Street and citizens bearing the names of Sherman, Lincoln, Grant, Brown, Douglas, Vesey or Gabriel had to keep out of sight that day. Upper class dowagers dug into the depths of ancient trunks and brought out remembrances of the slave days. The well-dressed women wore high and tightly bodiced gowns. Others men sported powdered wigs, light trousers and binding waistcoats. A Negro choir dressed in the garb of the pre-war plantation was hired to sing spirituals in front of the theatre. Didn't "Gone with the Wind" set out to prove that the Negroes lived the full life under slavery and that Lincoln was wrong. Now they must sing and tell the world of their joys under the mulberry tree and the mocking bird in the old days. The choir sang beautifully of that sorrowful life but not a single one of the 90,000 Negroes in Atlanta (one-third of the population) could buy a ticket to the opening performance for love or money. To top it off the 21st Coast Artillery operated six batteries of the state's powerful anti-aircraft lights and the Mayor made a speech. It was not so much a premiere of a motion picture as the beginning of Georgia's second recession from the union.

In New York City the premiere was the signal for an unprecedented rally of the millionaire class. No motion picture in history has ever had such a powerful first-night audience. Billions of dollars sweated out of the workers were represented: The Morgans, Rockefellers, Astors, Cromwells, Vanderbilts, Whitneys (agents for the film) Rhineclanders, Woolworths, all the best Park Avenue and Wall Street families were there in full regalia. Ironically enough, Oscar Polk who played one of the Negro slaves in "Gone with the Wind" was there too. Polk had a ticket of admission but before he could get into the theatre he had to identify himself. Previous experiences of discrimination against Negroes had prepared Polk for any emergency. In order to get his seat the Negro actor had to pull out of his coat and show a still photograph from the film. Polk was a lamb among wolves at that performance.

Ben Davis was correct when he said in his brilliant analysis of "Gone with the Wind" in the December 20th issue of the Daily Worker, that the premises alone were sufficient to indicate the harmful character of the film. "Gone with the Wind" asks us to believe that the Negro slaves lived in a paradise before the Civil War and that during Reconstruction they were so incapable of conducting themselves properly as freed men they had to be subdued by the Ku Klux Klan.



Unity of Negro and white workers will force Hollywood producers to make truthful portrayals of American history. "Gone with the Wind" is the streamlined version of "Birth of a Nation" supported by bourgeois and billionaires who would turn the clock of history back to the days of chattel slavery.

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Battled For Freedom

For 200 years the Negro slaves put up one of the noblest battles for freedom in human history. Hundreds of thousands of slaves escaped from the South because they refused to stand the insults and injuries inflicted upon them by one of the world's cruelest social systems. For 200 years the Negro people fought militantly against the conditions portrayed in the following advertisement in the "Charleston Courier" which appeared years before the Civil War:

\$200 reward. Ran away from the subscriber on the 14th inst. a Negro girl named Molly. She is 16 or 17 years of age, slim made, lately branded on her left cheek thus "R" and a piece is taken off her left ear on the same side; same letter "R" branded on the inside of both her legs.

Benjamin Bradley, the Negro historian once said that "to the Negro in bonds, the institution of slavery was one long night with little hope of day." His hours of work were usually from four in the morning to nine at night and his average allowance for food was a peck and a half of meal and three pounds of bacon or its equivalent a week. Planters many times discussed whether the slave was more profitable when worked lightly or when exhausted in a decade and favored the latter. One hundred twenty-five thousand Negroes from the slave South served on the Northern side of the war because they knew in their hearts that this was a fight for their freedom and the freedom of every slave. Eighty thousand freed Negroes from the North fought with the union army. These 200,000 Negro soldiers fought in 450 battles with such unexampled courage that was of major importance in causing the defeat of the Confederacy and the abolition of slavery.

And yet in the face of all the voluminous evidence of the struggle of the Negro people against slav-

ery, "Gone with the Wind" has the monumental audacity to portray Negroes as docile slaves; clowns interested more in shooting dice than in listening to a carpetbagger (progressive) tell them they will get 40 acres and a mule; inveterate liars; slaves who show loyalty to their masters to a point of nausea; slaves expressing contempt for their freed brothers and sisters; rapists. Dan Burley, the Negro author said that when "Scarlett brutally struck the Negro slave Prissy, she struck all the finest traditions of John Brown, Wendell Phillips and Abraham Lincoln."

"Gone with the Wind" strikes at the very root of American Democracy. Not satisfied with slandering the Negroes, the film portrays the Union Army of Sherman as deserters, fools, thieves, marauders, cut-throats. Lincoln is insulted. The Reconstruction Period is distorted. The Ku Klux Klan is glorified. The Klan does not ride as it did in "Birth of a Nation" but it does its dirty work behind the scenes. There is a slanderous scene in which Big Sam, the slave who does not want to be free saves Scarlett O'Hara from being raped by a poor white and Negro. And another in which we are told that the Klan has just cleaned out the whole colony of Negroes and whites. And yet Roy Wilkins of the NAACP dares to insult us by praising the film and writing: "But in a story laid in Georgia in 1860-70 what can you expect? There must be some fidelity to actual conditions and I do not hold with these sensitive souls who refuse to recognize reality in this matter."

Is there any fidelity to actual conditions? Mr. Wilkins, in the thought expressed by Margaret Mitchell in her book and film that in all of Georgia in the years 1860-70 there was not a single Negro who wanted his freedom, not a single Negro who was brutally treated by the slave-masters, not a single Negro who fought with the Northern armies, not a single honest Yankee in Sherman's army. One has only to refer to the annals of this historic period (and we suggest that Roy Wilkins study the History of Slavery in the South) to see that Margaret Mitchell's film is a vicious lie.

The NAACP put up a magnificent fight against "Birth of a Nation." Today it is silent on "Gone with the Wind." But others are not silent. Since the film opened the Daily Worker and the Communist Party have been in the forefront of the fight against "Gone with the Wind." Four leading Negro newspapers condemned the film. An editorial in the "Pittsburgh Courier" read: "Instead of glorifying the brief triumph of the Blacks, emancipated after centuries of servitude, and the permanent emancipation of the white workers from despised things to democratic men with chance of changing their lot, Hollywood has chosen rather to glorify the fruits and follies of oppression and the mean adventures of the historically insignificant. Fact again has bowed out to fiction and fancy. Truth again has 'Gone with the Wind.'" Eighteen prominent Negro trade unionists called upon the AFL and CIO to boycott the film because there was danger that it would lead to strife between

Negro and white. The Grand Army of the Republic—descendants of civil war veterans who fought on the Northern side attacked the vilification of General Sherman and the Northern Army. The "Legion of Decency" even put the film on its unfair list for its "bad sex" angle. An American Labor Party newspaper described the film as a "vicious new version of 'Birth of a Nation.'"

The New York Film Critics Circle dealt the film a staggering blow by voting "Wuthering Heights" the best film of 1939. Thousands of Negro and white progressives have protested the film. There are picket lines in various parts of the country.

The fight against "Gone with the Wind" has just begun.

It will not end until the producers in Hollywood are made to realize that film audiences want to see truthful portrayals of American History and of the American Negro and will not tolerate such slanderous films as "Gone with the Wind." The great majority of people today recognize the valuable contributions of Negroes to American life and will fight to see that Hollywood makes such films.

(Tuesday—Summary and Conclusion)

Film Notes

Sona Henie is writing (or having ghost-written) an autobiography soon to be published by Prentice-Hall, which may be the basis of one of her future films. . . . Edward Arnold has written his autobiography, too, called "Lorenzo Goes to Hollywood," and Darryl Zanuck is considering producing it with another player impersonating Arnold as a young man, and Arnold playing himself when he played "Diamond Jim Brady," etc. . . . The same Zanuck (apparently obsessed with the idea of producing stars' autobiographies) is reported considering for production a story called "Green As Grass," written by Richard Greene about his own introduction to Hollywood. . . .

Selznick is planning a "Joan of Arc" with Ingrid Bergman—and DeMille did Joan of Arc with Geraldine Farrar and Wallace Reid in the early silent days; Warners are remaking "The Virginian," a DeMille opus of 1914. . . .

Hollywood says that students and lovers of Lincoln lore will find unusual interest in the many famous historical characters depicted in RKO Radio's screen version of the Robert E. Sherwood Pulitzer prize play, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," starring Raymond Massey. . . .

In addition to the Great Emancipator himself, as portrayed by Massey, some of the others include Stephen A. Douglas, the "Little Giant" opponent of Lincoln; Mary Todd, whom he married; Ann Rutledge, his first love; Elizabeth Edwards, Mary Todd's sister, Ninian Edwards, Joshua Speed, Billy Herndon, Judge Bowling Green, Mentor Graham and the members of Lincoln's family. . . .

Cast in these roles are such noted players as Gene Lockhart, Ruth Gordon, Mary Howard, Dorothy Tree, Harry Stephens, and Minor Watson among others. . . .

Philadelphia Progressives Plan New Musical Show

PHILADELPHIA.—New Yorkers know the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, CIO, as an organization which leads the field in the fight for progressive legislation and for the interests of workers in State, County and Municipal governments. But the SCMWA is a nation-



MANUEL MANISOFF

"Spirochete" (a living newspaper history of Syphilis) and was the designer as well as the producer of "Prelude to Swing" (a dramatic history of the modern dance), both plays which met with great favor in Philadelphia before the reactionaries in Congress scuttled Federal Theatre. A New Yorker, Manisoff teaches a course for drama directors to trade union workers, at the New Theatre School. His work with "Let's Investigate" is not confined to the production itself. He will set up within the SCMWA in Philadelphia, a permanent drama group, with his own writers, actors, singers, dancers, and even its own directors. "Let's Investigate" will open Feb. 28th, for a run at Plays and Players Theatre, one of the oldest little theatres in this country. Incidentally, this is the first time that this theatre has opened its doors to a trade union production.

By popular demand Earl Robinson's and John Latouche's "Ballad of America," which appeared in the SCMWA revue of last year, will be repeated in "Let's Investigate."

The proceeds from "Let's Investigate" will be used to furnish and equip a new recreation and meeting center which the SCMWA has opened in Philadelphia. In this center, SCMWA plans to build a stage of its own where further plays can be produced by its members. On the basis of pre-production readings, Mr. Manisoff has already received requests from SCMWA locals in other States to "take the show on the road." For a sing, swing, and meaningful revue, it will pay you to investigate the State County Workers' "Let's Investigate."

"Let's Investigate" is under the capable direction of Manuel Manisoff, formerly Assistant Regional Director for Federal Theatre in the Philadelphia area. Mr. Manisoff produced

Symphonic Jazz by Gould Over WOR at 9:30

Morton Gould offers another of his symphonic arrangements of old and new tunes over WOR at 9:30 tonight.

- | AFTERNOON | |
|--|---|
| 12:45-WOR—Condensed Quiz Club | WOR—Condensed Quiz Club |
| 1:00-WNYC—Musical Personals | WNYC—Musical Personals |
| 1:05-WNYC—Current Economic Problems | WNYC—Current Economic Problems |
| 1:10-WNYC—NYU Program | WNYC—NYU Program |
| 1:30-WJZ—Rockstar Civic Orchestra | WJZ—Rockstar Civic Orchestra |
| 1:45-WNYC—Story Hour | WNYC—Story Hour |
| 1:50-WNYC—Adventures in Reading | WNYC—Adventures in Reading |
| 2:05-WNYC—Opera Hour | WNYC—Opera Hour |
| 2:10-WNYC—Lennie Ross, Song Recital | WNYC—Lennie Ross, Song Recital |
| 2:15-WNYC—U.P. News | WNYC—U.P. News |
| 2:20-WNYC—American Citizenship Court | WNYC—American Citizenship Court |
| 2:25-WNYC—WPA Program | WNYC—WPA Program |
| 2:30-WJZ—Navy Band Concert | WJZ—Navy Band Concert |
| 2:45-WNYC—News | WNYC—News |
| 2:50-WNYC—School for Listeners | WNYC—School for Listeners |
| 3:00-WNYC—Miniature Concert Hall of the Air, NYA Program | WNYC—Miniature Concert Hall of the Air, NYA Program |
| 3:05-WNYC—Red School House, WPA Program | WNYC—Red School House, WPA Program |
| 3:10-WNYC—News | WNYC—News |
| 3:15-WNYC—Music and Radio | WNYC—Music and Radio |
| 3:20-WNYC—News | WNYC—News |
| 3:25-WNYC—Cincinnati Conservatory of Music | WNYC—Cincinnati Conservatory of Music |
| 3:30-WNYC—Trans-Radio News | WNYC—Trans-Radio News |
| 3:35-WNYC—Club Matinee | WNYC—Club Matinee |
| 3:40-WNYC—The Moment | WNYC—The Moment |
| 3:45-WNYC—Four Strings at 4:00 | WNYC—Four Strings at 4:00 |
| 3:50-WNYC—Musical Lecture Series by Dr. Jonathan Schiller | WNYC—Musical Lecture Series by Dr. Jonathan Schiller |
| 3:55-WNYC—News | WNYC—News |
| 4:00-WNYC—Dance Music | WNYC—Dance Music |
| 4:05-WNYC—Concert Orchestra | WNYC—Concert Orchestra |
| 4:10-WNYC—Musical Stories | WNYC—Musical Stories |
| 4:15-WNYC—Sam Taylor, News of the Week | WNYC—Sam Taylor, News of the Week |
| 4:20-WNYC—Gilbert and Sullivan Hour | WNYC—Gilbert and Sullivan Hour |
| 4:25-WNYC—"It Happened in Hollywood" | WNYC—"It Happened in Hollywood" |
| 4:30-WNYC—U.P. News | WNYC—U.P. News |
| 4:35-WNYC—Evening | WNYC—Evening |
| 4:40-WNYC—Listeners Corner | WNYC—Listeners Corner |
| 4:45-WNYC—Uncle Don | WNYC—Uncle Don |
| 4:50-WNYC—Municipal Concert | WNYC—Municipal Concert |
| 4:55-WNYC—Early Evening News | WNYC—Early Evening News |
| 5:00-WNYC—Music to Remember | WNYC—Music to Remember |
| 5:05-WNYC—A.P. News | WNYC—A.P. News |
| 5:10-WNYC—F. Chandler in the Life Story of Spencer Tracy | WNYC—F. Chandler in the Life Story of Spencer Tracy |
| 5:15-WNYC—Sport Chat with Clem McCarthy | WNYC—Sport Chat with Clem McCarthy |
| 5:20-WNYC—"Diplomas and Jobs," NYU Vocational Guidance Program | WNYC—"Diplomas and Jobs," NYU Vocational Guidance Program |
| 5:25-WNYC—Trans-Radio News | WNYC—Trans-Radio News |
| 5:30-WNYC—Stand Tall by Capt. Tim Healey | WNYC—Stand Tall by Capt. Tim Healey |
| 5:35-WNYC—Dinner Concert | WNYC—Dinner Concert |
| 5:40-WNYC—"Little Abner" | WNYC—"Little Abner" |
| 5:45-WNYC—Dance Music | WNYC—Dance Music |
| 5:50-WNYC—Music of the Three Bs | WNYC—Music of the Three Bs |
| 5:55-WNYC—Pianissimo with Fred Waring's Orchestra | WNYC—Pianissimo with Fred Waring's Orchestra |
| 6:00-WNYC—Stan Lomax, Sports Review | WNYC—Stan Lomax, Sports Review |
| 6:05-WNYC—"Five-Star Final" | WNYC—"Five-Star Final" |
| 6:10-WNYC—"T Love a Mystery" | WNYC—"T Love a Mystery" |
| 6:15-WNYC—Sport Fanfare | WNYC—Sport Fanfare |
| 6:20-WNYC—Sensations in Swing with Sammy Kay | WNYC—Sensations in Swing with Sammy Kay |
| 6:25-WNYC—"One of the Finest" | WNYC—"One of the Finest" |
| 6:30-WNYC—"Blondie" | WNYC—"Blondie" |
| 6:35-WNYC—Treasury of Music | WNYC—Treasury of Music |
| 6:40-WNYC—Johannes Steel News Comment | WNYC—Johannes Steel News Comment |
| 6:45-WNYC—Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou | WNYC—Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou |
| 6:50-WNYC—Play Broadcast | WNYC—Play Broadcast |
| 6:55-WNYC—The Adventures of Sherlock | WNYC—The Adventures of Sherlock |

MOTION PICTURE

RAIMU in "The Bakers Wife"
 Raimu in "The Bakers Wife" is a comedy of the highest order. It is a story of a man who is a baker and a woman who is a baker's wife. The film is a masterpiece of comedy and is a must-see for all who love the genre.

THE STAGE

A NIGHT MUSIC
 A New Play by CLIFFORD ODITS
 Tonight's music by HARRY ROSE
 Directed by HAROLD CLURMAN
 BROADWAY THEATRE, W. 44 St. Cl. 6-6000
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 "Definitely worth seeing. . . a constant source of high amusement."—Daily Worker
THE MALE ANIMAL
 By James Thurber and Elliott Nugent
 with ELLIOTT NUGENT
 CORT THEATRE, W. 48 St. BR. 9-6044, Evn. 8:30
 Matinees Wednesday & Saturday, 2:30

'Magic Bullet' Great Film Against Bigotry

THE STORY OF DR. EHRLICH'S MAGIC BULLET, a Warner Brothers film directed by William Dieterle. Featuring Edward G. Robinson as Dr. Ehrlich. At the Strand Theatre.

In 1910 Dr. Paul Ehrlich, a German bacteriologist, after making 606 heart-breaking experiments over a period of many months discovered a powerful and complex preparation—a magic bullet which when shot into the blood stream was capable of annihilating the germ of syphilis without

harming the individual. The name of the preparation: "Dioxy-diamino-arsenobenzol-dihydro-chloride." Ehrlich called it salvarsan and today it also passes as plain "606."

Warner Brothers have made a distinguished film out of this story of one of the world's greatest benefactors and Edward G. Robinson, who has been typed as a gangster or G-man so long it is difficult to picture him without a thirty-two, turns in one of the major surprises of the year with his superb performance of the title role—the man behind the "magic rule."

The word "syphilis" appears on the screen for the first time. In one scene Ehrlich has been invited to dinner at the home of Franziska Speyer, a wealthy spinster. During the dessert he sends an electric shock across the table by innocently announcing that he is experimenting with a cure for syphilis. William Dieterle's direction of this sequence is splendid.

Race Prejudice Exposed

Bigotry and race prejudice are exposed in the film. Dr. Ehrlich is a Silesian Jew and one of his assistants is a Japanese chemist. When the 100 per cent aryan members of the Institute's Board of Directors object to the presence of an "oriental" in a German laboratory, Ehrlich asks what "race has got to do with science" and shows them out. In retaliation the Board cuts off half his funds. Earlier in the film Ehrlich had been warned by the bureaucratic head of the hospital in which he is a practicing physician that "men like you have a very difficult time in this world because you do not conform to the rules." The hospital did not like his foolish experiments with dyes for staining bacilli so they would stand out on a slide and enable physicians to diagnose diseases with hundred per cent accuracy. Ehrlich was fired from the hospital because he surreptitiously attended a meeting to hear the famous Dr. Robert Koch

announce his discovery of the germ of tuberculosis.

The film shows how the experiments of Dr. Ehrlich, Dr. Koch and Dr. von Behring who was experimenting with a cure for diphtheria, interlocked. While working with the tubercle bacillus, Ehrlich contracted tuberculosis and his friend Dr. Koch shipped him off to Egypt to recuperate. One scene in Egypt concerns a curious case of snakebite which leads Ehrlich to the principle of the magic bullet, a cure for diphtheria and salvarsan. Dr. Ehrlich emerges a great scientist and a great man, full of compassion for his fellow men, uncompromising with bigotry and race hatred. The role was made to order for Paul Muni but Robinson is perfect.

Fights Epidemics of Greed

Ehrlich's discovery of 606 led to a libel suit and a public trial. Salvarsan, said his critics (Pasteur, Koch, Roux, Behring, Bruce and Reed had their detractors) is a deadly compound, it has already killed fifty people in Germany. The film shows Ehrlich in court trying to explain that sometimes, through some inexplicable mystery of nature, the magic bullet shoots two ways. Thousands have been cured. A few die. Ehrlich and Salvarsan were both vindicated but the trial brought on his collapse. Ehrlich's dying words are memorable: "There will be more epidemics—epidemics of greed, hate and ignorance—epidemics of the soul as well as the body. We must fight both until they are destroyed."

"Magic Bullet" is an exciting film, beautifully acted by Albert Basserman as Dr. Koch, Otto Kruger as Dr. Behring, Ruth Gordon as Mrs. Ehrlich and Maria Ouspenskaya as Franziska Speyer. Both William Dieterle the director and Warner have added one more great film to their impressive list.

—DAVID PLATT.

NO HOLDS BARRED

By STAN KURMAN

Now they're going to toss in Al Davis against Henry Armstrong.

As if Lou Ambers didn't prove that Brownsville Bummy was at least a year away when he gave Al a bad licking Friday night.

It's empty glory for Bummy to fight for the welter title now.

Promoter Mike Jacobs put it coldly, after trying to kid reporters that "Davis might even knock out Armstrong" when he said:

"Al is still a great drawing card and there's no use letting the kid fade out while he's so hot."

Sure Al is a great drawing card and there's no reason why he shouldn't capitalize on it. But there are a lot of good welters around whom Bummy could meet en route to a title fight. Either Mike Kaplan or Maxie Berger would be a natural for a Davis fight.

There'll be money in that one fight with Armstrong. After that—Bummy will probably be out of the picture altogether. Because the Ambers fight proved that Davis isn't ready yet. He hasn't got a chance against Henry.

Henry is a terrific in-fighter like Lou—only he hits harder. Last time out Henry kayoed powerful Pedro Montanez. Davis kayo Armstrong? Not on your life. Ceferino Garcia, heavier and harder hitting, couldn't do it. Montanez, a tricky and dangerous in-fighter, couldn't. Davis, a one-punch slugger, certainly can't. That is not yet.

Bummy can't box. He has a lot to learn.

Sure he can hit with that dynamite left hook but what else has he got? Another year would probably make it a different story. Then a more experienced, smarter Davis would have a chance against the great little Armstrong.

Now, Al's just a drawing card to make money for Mike Jacobs.

Davis was carefully built up. He fought a lot of set-ups in that 37-fight winning streak. But he was learning all the time and gradually improving. From the unknown Benny Rubanos and has-been Skippy Allens, Davis advanced to Mickey Farber, Tony Canzoneri and Tippy Larkin. All part of a cagey build-up to bring the kid along slowly. He got a rep that way. He got a fight with Ambers.

That Ambers fight was OK for Al. He got licked for the first time but it proved that he wasn't ready for Armstrong. Armstrong, who can hit and never stops hitting. Davis didn't get hurt too much by Ambers and the fight was a good tip-off on Al's future prospects. For the first time Davis had to prove he could take it. He did. Al had to prove that he had the stuff when the going got hot. He did. But above all the fight was meant to show whether or not Al was set for Armstrong. Lou's easy win proved that Bummy wasn't anywhere near a title fight. So after everybody sees he isn't ready, Bummy is shoved in with the great little fighter of all time.

Bummy doesn't care much about the fine art of boxing and is content to remain a slugger. That's OK. Plenty of sluggers—Jimmy McLarnin for example—have gotten up to the top and stuck. But even sluggers have to know what it's all about and Davis doesn't. He has to learn not to drop his guard—as he did against Ambers. He has to learn how to tie up a guy inside—he didn't know how against Ambers. Learn from Armstrong? Hokey. He'll learn all right but at a terrible expense. The expense of a fine career. Other promising fighters have been ruined by one bad match.

Take Jorge Brescia. The South American was coming along and looked like he'd have the stuff after a while. Then he was shoved into a fight with Joe Louis. Like any other confident newcomer—like Davis—he relished a fight with the champion. Jorge got a terrific beating, was kayoed early. He's fought a lot since—but never looked like much.

The story would have the same ending for Bummy. Had a title fight once, the Brownsville boys could say. Dead-game but got kayoed. It leaves a sour taste to think that Bummy is being rushed in for the kill just to make Mike Jacobs a mess of dough.

A left hook against Henry Armstrong's all-around class. That's all there is to the fight. The slaughter is scheduled for May 10 at the Garden.

Al can't be blamed for wanting the fight. Any young fighter would. Mike Jacobs rates a couple of scallions for arranging it. Ditto for Charley Beecher, who has taken over for Lou Burston as Al's manager.

That long and careful build-up is wasted. Bummy was just coming when they found out he was a money-making proposition.

Good investment for Mike Jacobs. Bad fight for Al Davis.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum).

DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 5 P.M. Friday.

"ATTIC FORUM." Dr. Cheri Appel on "Birth Control." Besides his speakers, Forum offers a wide variety of classes. Burnside Manor, 71 W. Burnside Ave., Bronx, 8:30 P.M.

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DAILY WORKER SPORTS

NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1940

AAU Title Meet Follows Form

For the Most Part Anyhow What with Fenske Making It Six in a Row and Borican Repeating —Rice and Belcher Surprise Winners

Lightning struck in the same place for the second straight week as the boys with the highest ratings on paper crashed through in practically every event in Saturday's edition of the annual AAU championships at Madison Square Garden.

The mile was strictly Fenske, from start to finish, and he set a new meet record of 4:08.8 in beating Gene Venske, the former title holder.

It was the bespectacled Wisconsin boy's sixth consecutive mile victory and one of the easiest for him to take.

He was content to stay behind Archie San Romani for three-quarters of a mile. Then San Romani quit, having done what was apparently his appointed task of setting the pace. Fenske then took the lead with Cunningham close behind. However once great Glenn fell rounding the turn at the end of the tenth lap and as far as he was concerned the race was over. He got up anyway and gamely finished a bad fourth.

Venske, whose former 1930 record of 4:15 had been on the old metric system was smashed, ran second, eight full yards behind the leader. Louis Zamperini, who figured to give Fenske a good run, was a disappointing third.

BORICAN EASY VICTOR

The expected clash between John Borican and John Woodruff, the two great Negro middle-distance runners, did not materialize as Borican romped home to an unchallenged championship.

As a matter of fact the only competition for Borican came from Sanford Goldberg. Three times the Flying Fireman fought off the bid of the eventual winner, only to run himself out, fade badly and wind up fifth. Why he allowed himself to challenge Borican and try to hold the lead is a mystery. If he conserved that strength he would have had a better chance. At least even if he didn't take the race he would certainly have finished higher.

Long John Woodruff complained of a stomach disorder before the race and almost scratched himself out of it. However he decided to run, and stomach trouble or no stomach trouble, he finished second, though eight yards to the rear. Borican was clocked at 2:13. Not record breaking time but fast enough considering the lack of competition.

Leading from start till he broke the tape, Greg Rice, Notre Dame graduate, took the three-mile championship, shattering the world and American indoor record in the running. The 13:55.9 time he set erased the 13:58.2 held by Willie Ritola since 1925.

Rice defeated Walter Mehl, of Wisconsin, by 100 yards, and the defending champion, Don Lash by 120.

The one great surprise of the evening was Charlie Belcher's upset, in the 600, of Charlie Beckham, who finished fourth and received one of the worst defeats he has ever suffered.

The Georgia Tech boy, South-eastern Conference 440-yard champ,

Labor Sports:

Fur Merchants In Play-Offs

Cop League B Flag with Thrilling Win Over Dyers

The Fur Merchants became the first Trade Union A.A. entry to hit the annual title play-offs by noosing out the Fur Dyers in a League B sudden death overtime thriller, 25-23, at Seward Park Saturday night.

Silverman's brilliant long set broke the deadlock and won the tilt for the favored Merchants after three scoreless minutes in the sudden death period.

The regulation game ended at 21-all and neither team could crack through in the five-minute overtime period which wound up at 23-all. Siegel, who was high-scoring with ten points, dropped a short one for the Merchants but the Dyers came back to tie it up on Pomeran's desperate heave.

Then along came Silverman after those three thrilling minutes of standstill defensive ball and that was the game, the league title and the play-offs for the Merchants, who also copped first-half honors.

The Cafeteria Workers won their first league scrap of the season by upsetting the Fur Floor Boys, 39-26, in another League B tilt.

Although the boys who dish it up couldn't make a single point in the first quarter, they came back nicely to thump the overconfident floor-boys.

Lain was best for the Cafeteria Workers, dropping thirteen points and turning in a nice floor game while Trachtenberg's ten points was high for the Floor Boys.

The Retail Employees League championship will be determined Wednesday night when the Drug Clerks and Bloomingdale's fight it out in a crosshatch play-off, winner to make the labor title tourney.

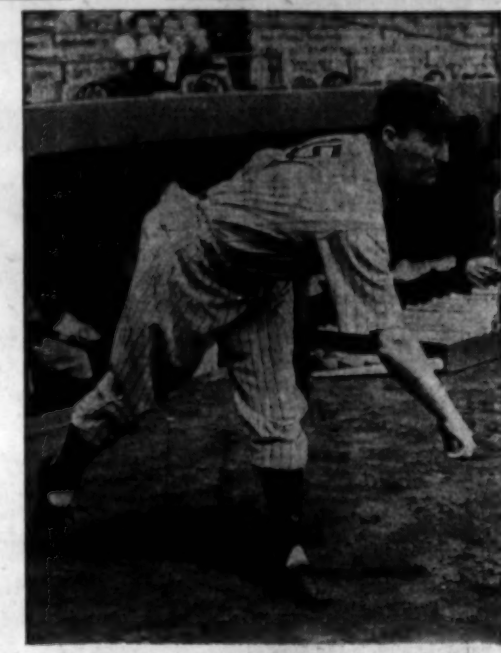
Another scrap with a lot of bearing on the play-offs is the Furrier-Office Workers clash Saturday night. The Furriers go into the finals as second-half champ if they win. An Office Workers victory means a triple tie with the Cleaners moving in on the scramble.

started in high and kept up the pace till he almost spreadeagled the field and was only 20 yards behind Beckham, who was then in last place.

In winning by three yards from Bill Fritz, the Canadian speedster, Belcher set a new championship record of 1:11.6.

—Al Stillman.

Another 20-Game Season?



For the past few years, RED RUFFING has been greeted with the dismal spring note that he's about finished and will be lucky to hang on as a relief pitcher. Considered tops, the Yankee ace won 21 last year even with a lot of arm trouble and says he'll hit 20 again.

Off the Backboard

Picking De Paul to Beat LIU at Chi. Tonight—Jaspers Come Thru in Upset of Ram—Violets Get Hot for Georgetown

There's a lot of interest and possible National Tourney complications in LIU's return scrap to DePaul in Chicago tonight. De Paul, anxious to make for that last-minute one-point licking by the Beemen here.

What's more, the Chicagoans may do it decisively enough to win a spot in next month's title tourney.

If LIU, up against more liberal Western officiating, is licked badly that would probably put late-coming St. John's in the tourney as the other local entry with NYU.

Still it's hard to see any team giving LIU a bad licking. St. Lobbello, who played his best game of the year against De Paul last week, gave the Chicagoans a lot more to worry about by scoring 26 points as the Beemen whipped tired Canisius, 79-55, at the Pharmacy gym Saturday night.

Sol Schwartz, another guy back in form lately, dropped 13. So it figures close tonight but it figures De Paul.

NYU warmed up for Georgetown in the feature of the next-to-the-last twin bill at Madison Square Garden tomorrow night by whipping Rutgers, 64-33. Thirteen points for Kappy, twelve for Red Stevens, ten for Pope Auerbach.

Manhattan finally lived up to those many potentialities and licked Fordham, 41-34, in an intra-city thriller at the Ram gym Saturday night. Little Johnny Kra-

Cornell bounced back into the thick of the Ivy League race by upsetting Princeton, 34-32 Saturday night. The tilters are now in second place but still two games away from Dartmouth, which didn't help any by taking Columbia, 35-31.

The story of Dartmouth's win over the Lion is the story of Gus Broberg. Early in the year high-scoring Gus couldn't get away from tenacious Len Will, only scored five points and the Indians were upset. This time Gus out-manuevered

Len, scored fifteen points and that was the ball game.

Big surprise in the scores was Carnegie Tech's 46-44 win over Pitt. In their first meeting, the Panthers won by some thirty points. So Pitt and Fordham go into their big traditional in the Garden opener Wednesday pretty well banged up.

Purdue and Indiana continued their joint Big Ten pacing although both had close calls from inspired lesser league rivals. Purdue just did it over Wisconsin, 48-45, while Indiana edged Chicago, 38-34.

Both the sections speak for themselves and were they put into effect as were the other clauses the chain system, as practiced by the sharper and tighter owners would have been abolished. However these clauses received so much opposition, both by some major league representatives and by certain minor league officials who received the major portion of their income through their dealings with major league clubs, that they were set aside pending a vote by mail on a substitute clause.

Under this new compromise clause which is certain to pass, as the majority of minor league clubs prefer to have working agreements with the majors, the minor league farms may assign a player for three years, but these

which all brings us to sections three and five.

Section three said in effect that any club desirous of retaining the right of acquisition of a player, ex-

Yankees Look Set for Another A.L. Walkaway

Looks Like Another Walk Away as Champs Open Spring Training at Florida Today — There's Still That Same Untried Way to Lick 'Em Though

The first rumbles of the anticipated Yankee march towards a fifth straight pennant were heard today as the champs opened spring training at St. Petersburg.

The Yankee powerhouse looks more terrific than ever and figures to walk away with the flag in another crushing drive. Another series win doesn't look too far away either.

Strong in every position, the Yanks as usual come up with the choice rookies. Boy to watch this time is Pitcher Mary Breuer, up from Kansas City with a seventeen and six record. Then the team with outfield talent to burn has a couple of promising nifties in Mike Char-

tak, 342 socker with Newark, and Will Matheson, another 300 hitter up from K.C.

Another good double-A grad is first baseman John Sturm from the K.C. farm. Like all the other hand-picked rookies, he's got plenty of good experience and is probably set for the big leagues. A 300 hitter last year and expected to be a good fielder, Sturm may give Babe Dahlgren a fight if it for a while.

But Babe is really too good a fielder and clutch hitter to displace.

Still you can't tell about that. Everybody said the same thing about Tommy Henrich last year who is good enough for any major league outfield. But powerful-slugging rookie Charley Keller was just a mile better.

Everybody's back—Joe DiMaggio of the 381 average, 21-game winner Red Ruffing, those best-in-the-gamers Joe Gordon and Red Rolfe. It's the same team, only better. There's no stopping 'em—unless.

Boy, what a couple of those standout Negro boys on the other clubs would do to help make it a race—not a Yankee shoo-in.

With the Upper Manhattan-Bronx title already in its hands, an upset by Roosevelt doesn't worry the Red and Black Garden-bound quintet. However, even the strong Roosevelt squads look too weak compared to the mighty Clinton five.

LEON LUSTERMAN
Clinton.

Strafaci Wins at Miami

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 25 (UP)—Frank Strafaci of New York, former national public links champion, won the Dixie amateur golf title today with a brilliant display of marksmanship in all departments of the game. He defeated Earl Christiansen, Miami policeman who won the tournament in 1937, 6 and 5, in their title match.

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